P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,833—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1900.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M 1900.
M. L. ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	27th Jan.
* ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5158	J. R. London	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7458	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SARDINIA	4372	J. Challaw	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5158	J. R. London	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier or day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to,

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st April. 1900.

* She will call at Karachi.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* GISELA	F. Mosca	4,233	16th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,035	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	7th April, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,050.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 7th and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

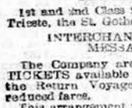
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	25th Jan. 1900

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st Jan. 1900

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,283 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 26th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 17th Jan., 1900.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	3,655	E. Pizzarello	1st February.
" D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	1st March.
" R. RUBATTINO	4,989	M. Sapuppi	29th "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 27th January, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—31, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1900.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 200.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, from same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 26th January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "AMRA" 535 tons, on the 30th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 25th January, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMOO.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 25th January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 Tons, on or about 25th January.

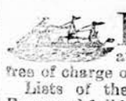
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Bonenfant	15th Feb. 1900.
LOUIS	6,300	Chevallier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Ambert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,230	X	10th May, 1900
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "TONKIN," 6,300 tons, Captain Vequier, to sail on or about the 7th February, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents—GRINDLAY & Co.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FRAMES,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC SCREENS.

WRITING CASES.
WRITING DESKS.
WRITING CABINETS.

SILVER-MOUNTED PURSES,
POCKET BOOKS.

LETTER AND CARD CASES.
SMOKERS' GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CABINETS, TABLES.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE BOXES AND CASES.

JEWEL AND DRESSING CASES.
HAND BAGS. FITTED BAGS. FANS.

COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER.

83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

NEW "PREMIER" CYCLES.

HELICAL TUBE TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any others tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

CURRENT PRICES.

LADIES' BICYCLES.—

	Cash. Rs.	12 instalments per month. Rs. a.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular"	265	24 10
The "Premier" Helical Model "H"	270	25 0
The "Premier" Helical Model "C"	330	30 6
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor"	335	30 14
The "Premier" Helical "Royal"	360	33 6

MEN'S BICYCLES.—

The "Premier" Helical "Popular"	250	23 0
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	265	24 10
The "Premier" Helical Model "S"	270	25 0
The "Premier" Helical Model "P"	325	30 0
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor"	330	30 6
The "Premier" Helical Path Racer	330	30 6
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer, Model "O"	330	30 6
The "Premier" Helical Model "Z"	360	33 6
The "Premier" Helical "Polo"	360	33 6

FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Phillips & Co., Limited.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FERINTOSH—A Superior "PEG" Whisky, at a low price.
FERINTOSH—A Blend of the Finest Highland Whiskies, Well matured and Carefully bottled.
FERINTOSH—Is mild and mellow and leaves no Headache in its train.
FERINTOSH—Considering its quality, is the Cheapest Whisky in India.
FERINTOSH—Is very popular and has a Large Demand.
FERINTOSH—Has many imitations—see that Phillips and Co's., name and trade mark are on the label.
FERINTOSH—Rs. 2-2 Per bottle, Rs. 24-8 Per doz.
FERINTOSH—In Gallon Jars (Jar Extra) Rs. 11 Per Gallon.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS, AND OF THE SOLE IMPORTERS.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to any-one who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Land's End to London Unpaced Record, by 2 hrs. 37 mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 38 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents:—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

DRINKING WATER

should invariably be boiled, and after cooling passed through one of

KEMP'S STANDARD FILTERS,

which are filled with a specially prepared Anti-germ medium.
Price, 1 gallon size, Rs. 12 each. 2 gallon size, Rs. 17-8 each.

KEMP & CO., LD., { SASSOON HOUSE } BOMBAY.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS AND MANUFACTURERS

AT CAIRO, AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF OUR OWN WORLD-RENOWNED HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Also Importers of the following:—

Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ld., McDowell & Co., Oakes & Co., Ld., and "The Planters."

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,
AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST 4 NIGHTS.
TAYLOR-CARRINGTON Co.,
LAST 4 NIGHTS.
THE AMERICAN GLOBE TROTTERS.
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24TH.
First production in Bombay of the latest London Version of the favourite Musical Comedy.
MY SWEETHEART.
NEW SONGS! DUETS! DANCES!
SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, JAN. 25TH.
The performance will be under the distinguished patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, Governor of Bombay.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 26TH,
GRAND CYCLIST'S NIGHT,
Under the kind Patronage of
BOMBAY R. V. CYCLING CLUB.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 27TH,
LADIES and CHILDREN'S MATINEE,
SATURDAY NIGHT, JAN. 27TH,
POSITIVELY FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
NOTE. MR. SID BLACK,
The Champion Trick Cyclist.
THE MARLOS,
Champion Athletes,
MR. H. L. JENKINS,
Comic Act and Burlesque Cyclist
and the
AMERICAN BICYCLE POLO TEAM.
Will appear on each of the above occasions and give a series of their astounding performances.
Admission Rates: Rs. 3, 2, and 1 Rupee.
Military and Naval Men in Uniform, Half Rates to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
Reserve Plan at Messrs. Soundy and Co.,
Doors open at 8 45. Performance at 9-30.

NOTICE.

MESSMAN REQUIRED for BOAT CLUB, at Kirkee. Messman to supply Meals and Liquor. Further particulars on application to Undersigned. Offers will be received till 31st January, 1900.
W. ST. JOHN RICHARDSON, MAJOR,
Hon. Secretary, P. R. C. B. C.
Poona, 22nd January, 1900.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the right of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS in the Nasik District as follows:—
(1) Road Toll for one year, from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1901.
(2) Ferry Toll for one year, from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1901.
A separate Tender for the Ferry at Deola in Taluka Igatpuri should be made.
A Tender for the Road Toll accompanied by a currency or Promissory note of Rs. 1,000, or a Receipt for Rs. 1,000 paid into any Government Treasury, and a Tender for the Ferry Toll accompanied by a currency note of Rs. 100, or a receipt for Rs. 100 paid into any Government Treasury, should be sent in so as to reach the Junior Deputy Collector, Nasik, not later than 12-30 P.M., (Madras time) on the 14th (fourteenth) February, 1900.
For all particulars regarding the Tolls and conditions under which Tenders should be made, Apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik.
R. A. L. MOORE,
Collector of Nasik.
Nasik, 21st January, 1900.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.,
For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles
CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.
Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS HOME is OPEN from the beginning of October to the middle of June, and now has separate wards for Men, Women and Children. All Applications for admission should be made to the Physician in charge of the GORDHER'S HOSPITAL, Bombay, accompanied by a Certificate from a Medical Officer stating, the case is a suitable one for admission into the Home. Books of Certificates will be supplied to Medical Officers on Application to the Undersigned.
R. G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary,
European General Hospital, Endowment Fund.
Green Street, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.
LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.
DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.
LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.
BOMBAY CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.
☞ PLEASE NOTE.—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.
F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON.
Prices and Particulars on application
SUSPENSION BRIDGES.
Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.
Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.
DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.
Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.
AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.
JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

LANOWLI HOTEL.
EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
NEAR EYEWOOD.
BEST CUISINE.
OPENED FROM 1ST NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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EK-DAM'S RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. RAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pilot Bunder Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome oil elkwood and blackwood household furniture, plated-ware, glassware and crockery, ebonized cottage piano, Singer's hand sewing machine, aviary with birds, 1 ladies' "Pendragon" cycle by White Bros. Hammersmith, 1 ladies' "Swift" cycle, 1 gents' "Swift" Coventry cycle all with accessories and in good order, and very little used, large collection of palms and other choice plants, lamps, table ornaments, etc. The property of R. W. Dale, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

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On FRIDAY the 26th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, in Mr. Watson's Building, a large collection of Japanese curiosities, such as gold and silk embroidered bed and pillow covers, flower vases, flower pots, gamelans, pots, tea sets, tea services, enamelled bronze vases, plated ware, suitable for hotels and messes from American manufacturers, figures, travelling dressing-bags, with fittings; time pieces large size Majolica Jardiniers with flower pots suitable for Hall and Garden &c.
The property is in view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Tarka Villa," Gowalia Tank Road, the very valuable and substantial seasoned teak and blackwood, complete suit of household furniture, made to order by Fazul Peroo Virjee, Wimbridge, Robert and others very handsome chiffoniers and cabinets, superior and rare table ornaments, rich plated centre pieces and under dishes, Brussels large size carpet, musical box oleographs, rich hanging lamps by Dominick, 1 and 3 light chandeliers, large size Japanese and China vases, piano by Frook, Paris, rich glass and crockeryware, etc. The property of the late Hormusjee Cowasjee Ghaidy, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tarloo, next to Post Office, handsome blackwood open carved household furniture, such as sofas, marble top, pier side and round tables, pictures, rich wall chandeliers, French brass clock with music books, English-made stylish brougham by Silk and Son, London, stylish victoria made to order, handsome flea bitten Arab horse and harness, China Garden seats, &c., the property of Mrs. CAVASJI JEHANGIR JAWAWALA.
The property will be on view, 3 days, before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Kemp & Co.'s office and household furniture of Messrs. Mansfield & Sons, consisting of office tables, chairs, glass, cupboards and book cases, pigeonhole press, large shelves; lamps, clock, plain chest of drawers, drawing table, screen, aimira, dressing and washhand tables, etc.
The property will be on view, 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW HANUMAN LANE IN THE GULLY CALLED PATAKWADY.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Laksmibai, widow of Sardar Anajee Teli, the deceased mortgagor, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 27th day of May, 1898, We, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 4 p.m., sell the under-mentioned property, by Public Auction on the premises:—
All that piece or parcel of ground and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the eastern side of the New Hanuman Lane in the Gully called Patakwady, without the Fort, in the Island and registration district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 117, new No. 514, old Survey No. 4-1183, and new Survey No. 1702, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 1146, and Street No. 23 to 43, containing by admeasurement 74 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and 884 feet in length or thereabouts, making about 422 square yards and two-fifths of a square yard, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the house of Ganoo Gopal, on the west by the said Hanuman Lane or public passage, on the north by the sweeper's passage and on the south by a passage, and which said hereditaments, messuage, and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Laxmibai and her tenants and are now in the occupation partly of the tenants of the vendor, and partly by Gitabai, wife of Harida Dhondibe.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply either to the undersigned or to Mr. Mineeheer Ardeshir Vakil, Attorney for the mortgagee at his office at Watson's Buildings, No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 24th January, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BAPTY FLOUR MILL AT FALKLAND ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the spot, by instruction of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Cowasjee Eduljee Patel, the mortgagor, the undermentioned immoveable property, together with the machinery, articles, and things belonging there to and hereinafter referred to:—

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the mill buildings, houses, shops, bungalows, chawls, sheds, godowns, and offices erected thereon, situate on the north-east side of the Falkland Road, outside the Fort, and in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11, 53 square yards and 9 tabs of another square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, together with premises secondly hereafter described, and Collector's old Nos. 201, 202, 420, 421, 432, 448, 469, 470, 494, 495, 508, and 510, new Nos. 13727, 13925, 13926, 14013, and 14026, old Survey No. and new Survey Nos. 3428, 2-6935, 2-6936, 1937, and 6264, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 2469 and 2465 to 2467, 2540, 2541 to 2562, 2468, and 2565, and street Nos. 237, 229, 233, 491, 493, 495, (1), 497, 499 and 208 to 212, and 513, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north, partly by a road leading into the Falkland Road, called Bapty Road, and partly by the property of Ruttonjee Limjibhai, on or towards the east, by the properties belonging to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, the said Ruttonjee Dhunjeebhai, and Goomar Mahomed Esq., on or towards the south partly by the properties of Ramsubhan Succaram and Abdoolali, and partly by a temple, and on or towards the west partly by the property of the said Abdoolali and partly by the Falkland Road, and, secondly, all that piece of land, with the shed or sheds thereon, part of which is covered by a tank of water, containing by admeasurement altogether 2,043 square yards and 6-9ths of another square yard or thereabouts, situate to the north of the said Bapty Road, outside the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 201, 202, 420, 421, 432, 448, 469, 470, 494, 495, 508, and 510, new Nos. 13727, 13925, 13926, 13938, 14013, 14026, old Survey No. and new Survey Nos. 3428, 2-6935, 2-6936, 1937, and 6264, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 2469, 2465 to 2467, 2540, 2541, to 2562, 2468, and 2565, and street Nos. 237, 229, 233, 491, 493, 495 (1), 497, 499, and 208 to 212 and 513, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north, by land belonging to the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Baronet, on or towards the south, by the said Bapty Road, and on or towards the west, by the property of Rowji Shalla, and which said premises hereinbefore firstly and secondly described were formerly in the occupation of the

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagee Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all PERSONS being CREDITORS or otherwise having any CLAIM upon or AGAINST the ESTATE of KENNETH MACAULAY, Marine Surveyor, Bombay, late of Bombay, European, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid, on the 1st day of September, 1899, and Probate of an Authenticated Copy of whose Will was on the 12th day of January, 1900, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to William Macaulay Ross, an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., Merchants, Bombay, one of the Surviving Executors named in the said Will, to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay reserving the right of John Smith, the other Surviving Executor named in the said Will to come in and apply for Probate thereof, are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said William Macaulay Ross on his behalf at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Treacher's Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their Names and Addresses, and the Particulars of their Claims upon or against the Estate of the said Deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 6th day of March, 1900, as after that date the said William Macaulay Ross as such Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Deceased then in his hands, according to the Directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the Claims of which the said Executor shall then have Notice as aforesaid, and no Claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated, this 20th day of January, 1900.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, BAYLEY, & DUNLOP,
Executor's Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 688 OF 1898.

THOMAS HENRY MOORE and another, formerly carrying on business together in Copartnership in Bombay under the name and firm of Thomas Henry Moore and Company .....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS.

HUSSONBHAI MOOLJI and SOOLEMANBHAI MOOLJI carrying on business together in Co-partnership under the name and firm of Hussonbhai Sulleman and Company .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of March, 1899, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY the 6th day of February, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the tannery and building thereon, situate lying and being at Bhatwari on the Northern side of Dharavi, in the Island of Bombay, formerly in the sub-district of Mandvi, but now of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2881 square yards be the same a little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 4, Collector's new No. 1464, and new Survey No. 2-3743 and bounded as follows:—that is on the North by Government ground, on the South and East, by the land now or formerly belonging to one Poona Wasan Abdul Gafir, and on the West by Mahim Bay.

For further particulars and condition of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1899

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1896.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT CAWNPORE.

A HODGARDS HYDRAULIC COTTON Baling Press, 400lbs. Bales in Complete working order, with Pumps, Engine and Boiler, Complete. Also IRON CHAINS and TACKLE for Erection of same. Offers Solicited.—Apply,

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Cawnpore.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

THE FLEET of STEAMERS, BARGES, FLOATING DOCK, and plant appertaining thereto the property of the North Western Railway and now lying on the River Indus at Kotri, Sind.

A printed list giving full particulars of the above, and also conditions of sale, delivery, &c., can be obtained on application to the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent of the North-Western Railway at Lahore.

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,

JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—20in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Capri: August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley		...
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32		...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.		...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann		...
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt		...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.		...
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks		...
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow		...
Cure for Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.		...
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32		...
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32		...
Dejeuner (Pups, Kittens, Ducklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32		...
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the infant Christ		...
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32		...
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32		...
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker		...
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32		...
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers		...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len		...
First Awakening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep		...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson		...
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema		...
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale		...
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown		...
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt		...
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman		...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy		...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams		...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader		...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser		...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley		...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsenbench		...
Hard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
Hush "26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 49m. High water, 3-24m., 4-44a. Low water, 10-14m., 10 34.
Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Taylor-Carrington Company.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 5, viz.—1s. 4d. per rupee.

DEATH OF MR. COWASJEE PALLONJEE.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Cowasjee Pallonjee, son of "Old Pallonjee," of the Adelphi and Adelphi Family Hotels, situated at Clare Road, Byculla, which took place last Sunday, in his fifty-fourth year. "Old Pallonjee" had endeared himself to all his clientele by his liberal disposition and obliging good nature. The deceased Cowasjee managed his father's hotel at Byculla till the time of his death.

ALLEGED THEFT OF RICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Chambers charged Rahiman Suleman, a Jew clerk, in the employ of the Port Trust, Jiwaji Ghosar, and Ruttonsy Govindji, a merchant, the first with the theft of 20 bags of rice, valued at Rs. 140, the second with abetment in the commission of that offence, and the third with dishonestly receiving and assisting the second accused in disposing of the stolen property. On the application of Mr. Chambers, the case was adjourned to the 26th instant, in order to enable the Port Trust to instruct their solicitor, in the case.

SHOP ROBBERY.—Sharafali Abdool, manager of the shop belonging to the firm of Motiram Jaykison, in Abdool Rahiman Street, has reported to the police, that some time after opening the shop on Sunday last, a packet of embroidery, consisting of seven pieces, and valued at Rs. 200, was stolen. Complainant stated that on the night previous he took down two packets from the shelf to show them to customers, and that after the customers had left, being somewhat tired, he fell asleep, leaving the two packets near him. When he awoke, he got up, closed the shop, and went home. It was possible that while he was asleep, some one walked off with the packet, which was lying near the entrance.

BURGLARY AT SARANG STREET.—Esuf Ali Tyeb Ali, who keeps his shop in the Fort, and resides on the first floor of a house in Sarang Street, locked up his room, on Monday evening and went to Chandbhoy's Musjid in the Fort, to offer his prayers, his wife having previously gone to the second floor of the house for prayers with the females of the house. About two hours after the wife returned to her room, when she found the door open, and the lock lying near the threshold. On entering the place, she discovered that a cupboard had been forced open, and a quantity of wearing apparel had been strewn about the floor. On an examination of a small round tin box, she found her ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 351, missing therefrom.

AN ASCETIC WITH ARMS.—Yesterday morning, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Moonshee Hussain Mahomed, Chief Constable, B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged Shivgir Avtargir, an ascetic, with possessing arms without a license from the Commissioner of Police. Accused came to Bombay, on Monday evening, from Palanpur, and alighted at the Dadur station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The railway police on duty at the station noticed a spear-stick and a dagger in the possession of the accused, who, on being questioned to produce a license failed to do so. The accused admitted that the arms belonged to him and that he had no license, not knowing that a license was necessary for possessing arms. The magistrate sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and ordered the arms to be confiscated.

KILLED BY A HORSE.—Mr. Allen F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital regarding the death of Juggoo Shivraj, aged about thirty years. The deceased was a syce in the employ of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Nowrojiand resided in his master's stables at Mint Road. On Saturday last deceased was applying some medicine to one of the hind legs of one of his master's horses, when he was kicked by the animal on the abdomen and fell flat on his back. Juggoo complained of much pain in his abdomen, and said he could not breathe. About half-an-hour after as he felt better, he went to his friends. His condition grew worse and two days after he was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Monday. The *post mortem* examination showed that a small portion of the intestines was ruptured and surrounding parts were in a gangrenous state. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Shaik Mahomed Shaik Hoosein and Amdoo Abdoola were charged with kidnapping Amina a Mahomedan girl, aged two years and a half from the lawful guardianship of her father, Shaik Adam Shaik Ebrahim, and also with stealing two silver anklets, of the value of Rs. 15, from the person of the girl. Complainant resides in a chawl, at Shaik Booran Street, Telly Mohollo, where the first accused also occupied one of the rooms. On Monday morning, about 7 o'clock, the two accused took the complainant's daughter, Amina, from the passage in the house to a goldsmith's shop, at Duncan Road, and there they had a pair of silver anklets, of the value of Rs. 15, removed from the person of the child. One Luximon Dugroo, who had witnessed what took place, informed the police at the Nuli Bazaar Chowkey. The latter arrested the two accused, while they were going along Bapoo Khote Street with the girl, and on searching No. 1 recovered the ornaments from his person. On the application of the police the magistrate remanded the case.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bartley charged S. M. Falcon alias Santan Fernandez, with stealing a bicycle of the value of Rs. 200, belonging to Mr. William Dumayne. The complainant stated that on the evening of Saturday last, he put the bicycle in a passage on the ground floor of his house, at Forbes Street, and went upstairs to dress. But on coming downstairs about fifteen minutes afterwards, he found that the machine had gone. He immediately made a complaint to the police, and the accused was arrested on Monday evening. Mr. A. Hollis deposed that about 6-15 p.m., on Monday, he saw the accused wheeling a bicycle along the Meadows Street, and proceeding towards the Apollo Bunder. Witness followed him, and on coming up recognised the bicycle as one made by his firm, and sold to Mr. Dumayne. He asked accused where he got the machine from, and the latter replied that it was his, and he had brought it from Jnansi. Witness told him that he knew to whom it belonged, and asked him to go with him to the police station, at Meadows Street. The accused agreed to do so, but on nearing the police station he ran away to the Military Square. Witness pursued him and had him arrested by the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Inspector Bartley applied for a remand for a week in order to trace other thefts of bicycles to the accused. The magistrate adjourned the case to the 30th instant.

TAYLOR-CARRINGTON COMPANY.

THE presentment of the world famous farcical comedy, "the Private Secretary," last night, at the Novelty Theatre, was in every way satisfactory, the Company giving a very excellent representation of it, and the performance evidently meeting with the full approval of the audience. The Globe Trotters appeared between the acts, as usual, and elicited loud and continuous applause. Bicycle polo seems very much to the taste of local patrons, for the American Team's games are very closely watched each night, and loudly applauded by the evidently much-interested on-lookers. To-night an up-to-date version of Minnie Palmer's musical comedy, "My Sweetheart," will be presented by Miss Carrington, Mr. Taylor and their company, and the Globe Trotters will appear between the acts. It is said that Mr. Sid Black will give a medal to the best amateur trick cyclist, appearing at the Novelty Theatre next Friday night, when the performance will be under the patronage of the Bombay V. R. Cycling Club, in which case there will doubtless be a considerable number of competitors, for trick cycling is by no means a lost art among the cyclists of Bombay.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath, it removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farnard Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE HUNTING SEASON.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

THE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

THE British climate—if the term may be allowed—has been asserting itself with more than usual vigour and uncertainty. The weather has indeed been most changeable, and for some time past the same sample has never held for any lengthened period. On the last day of the old year the sun poured its rays from a clear sky, but on the first of the new year the dank, depressing fog returned and the atmosphere was charged with cold moisture. The doctors maintain that it is in consequence of these frequent climatic changes that influenza is now raging in London with such virulence. Fortunately the type is far less severe than it was a few years ago, the percentage of fatal cases being insignificant. Hunting has been rather a dangerous pastime lately owing to the frequent alternation of thaw and frost, which has rendered the ground treacherous. A good day was enjoyed with the North Cheshire on Saturday, when the meet was at Darnhall and the Dingles the first draw. A fox was at home, and hounds ran him by Wetenhall Wood and back to the starting-point, where he escaped—a poor fox with little scent. A more likely customer was roused in Calverley Old Gorse. Getting away on good terms, the pack streamed over a grand line of country past Ashton; then bearing slightly to the left they held on at the same fast pace down to the river. In the event they marked their fox to ground at Winsford Dingle after a first-rate run which lasted upwards of half an hour. On the same day the Cottesmore Hounds were at Somerby, and a capital run was obtained from Little Dalby. The line was by Gartree Hill, across the Burton Flats, on to Burbidge's Covert and into the Belvoir territory. Nearing Melton Spinney the fox was dead beat, and running from scent to view hounds bowled him over at the end of a capital hunt which lasted upwards of an hour. Thus the closing day of the year witnessed good sport in various countries, yet on the whole December was a disappointing month with hounds, especially coming, as it did, after such a superlatively good one. At the present time the conditions are sufficiently favourable, but the bone is not yet fairly out of the ground, and but a slight touch of frost would suffice to render the going dangerous.

Elaborate preparations are made each winter to carry out our speed championships, and as often as not our capricious climate steps in and upsets all calculations. This season they were set down for decision at Littleport, in the Fen district. The professionals contrived to get through their programme on December 16, although they can have had little or no practice. Lindahl, a Norwegian by birth, wrested the Littleport Cup from Bates, although the latter, of all the competitors, skated the best time. Apparently his efforts in the earlier round, when he met and actually beat Lindahl by a few feet after a magnificent race, took so much out of him that he succumbed at the penultimate stage. Two days later the amateurs should have had their turn, but a thaw intervened and made racing impracticable. Tebbitt, the holder, and one or two others were ready to take the field, and much disappointment was evinced at the enforced abandonment of the meeting, because a close struggle was anticipated between the holder and Gwynn-Evans, who has come on very materially as a speed skater. With such frequent disappointments here it is small wonder that those who can journey to climes where they are certain not only of ice but of cloudless weather, with a sun whose direct rays tan the face in a couple of days, while glancing harmlessly from the hard surface of the ice, which, with 50 degrees of frost to juggle with overnight, can be refloode l or patched up to the utmost degree of perfection. We have in our midst a skating club that came into being in the long frost of 1895, but the almost complete absence of ice since that year has enabled it to do very little for its members. The same cause tends to reduce its membership roll, since, as a some what stiffish test is imposed upon applicants, its numbers can never be augmented unless there be ice to bring off their examination. Taking this drawback into consideration, the club has held together surprisingly well, a fact that is undoubtedly due to the reasonableness of its subscription, but although the immediate district has been rigorously searched it has proved impossible so far to find a sheet of water as a club headquarters to conform with the several requirements of easy access from the city, early bearing power, and general convenience in its appointments. Primarily, the club was established for the encouragement of figure skating in the style of the English school, and it is affiliated to the National Skating Association. In spite of the almost total lack of ice many of its members have made substantial progress in this direction, and realy good winter would bring them on rapidly. Failing this, some of its members betake themselves to Switzerland, where, in the higher valleys, skating is always to be had.

In the winter months Grindelwald, St. Moritz, and Davos are resorted to by Englishmen, as well as by foreigners, in search of winter sports, which embrace not only skating, but tobogganing, curling, skiing, ice sailing, bandy—any sport, in fact, that needs ice or snow. For the most part the skating is not on natural water, but on made rinks. The town council of the place, in its own interest, for the attraction, of visitors, undertakes the construction of the rink, and exacts a charge from its patrons for the use of it. Generally speaking, it is made in an enclosed meadow, flooded from a mountain stream, and being year after year in the same place has its band-stand and cafe and other arrangements for ministering to the comfort of man and emptying of his pockets. The ice surface is kept in good order, constantly swept and reflooded, and in the event of snow (an infrequent occurrence during December and January) ploughs drawn by horses, together with an army of sweepers, soon clear it. Lake skating is not much indulged in, because, as a rule, heavy snow at the end of November puts it quite out of the question by giving the ice a permanent winter coating several feet in depth. Nevertheless, in some winters the snow ceases before the arrival of the first frost, and the writer has twice found the lake at Davos—a sheet rather larger than Rostherne Mere—quite free from snow. But even then the handier town's rink is preferable. At Davos the authorities provide a special rink for the members of the English skating club there, about a couple of acres in extent. This is in addition to the larger public rink adjoining, which, although of no very great size, was considered good enough to use as the venue of the European championships in speed and Continental figure skating last winter, and the world's speed championships the year before. There one can see every conceivable style of skating. The speed man practising for the great races, in his tight-fitting jersey and knitted tights, and mounted on long horizontal knifeblade Norwegian skates, whizzes round the course with body bent nearly double at twenty miles an hour. Out of danger, within the course, is the Continental skater, apparently all arms and legs, twisting and curling about, in and out, executing all kinds of seemingly impossible feats, on bow-shaped skates of very small radius, before an admiring crowd. On the adjoining enclosure may be witnessed the very opposite—the dignified English style, figures performed on a huge scale and at great pace, apparently without effort, and the chief desire the concealment of their difficulty. Straight legs and arms extended downwards close to the body impart, if anything, an air of stiffness to the general effect, while the Englishman's skate represents the happy medium in point of radius between the speed skate and the Continental figure skate. Very few of the skaters, whatever their nationality, have any but the skate that is screwed permanently into the boot, which necessitates the changing of footgear, in itself really a boon, for at the end of a long day one appreciates the rest to be had from a change of boots. Much greater rigidity is gained and no straps are required, with their inevitable chafing of the instep tendons. Curiously enough, it is often considered by an indifferent skater hereabouts to be a piece of presumption to wear such skates, which he sees are only affected by the better performers. But it is in reality a case of cause and effect, the better skaters having become so by reason of the greater confidence derived from a firm and—paradoxical as it may appear—at the same time easy footing. For English figure skating skates of Dowler or Monier-Williams pattern may be recommended as the most suitable.

The Scottish Football Union has now selected its best thirty players, out of which the Scottish fifteen have to be moulded. The teams do not contain many surprises. Since the two fifteens were chosen it has become known that Dr. Reid, Edinburgh Academicals, has sustained such injuries to his shoulder as will prevent him taking any further prominent part in football this season. He was considered pretty much of a certainty, for the position of full back. Now that he is out of the running Grischotti, Oxford University, stands a fair chance. It is possible, however, that the Union, having rather a superfluity of talent at three-quarters, may decide to relegate A. R. Smith, London Scottish, to his old position at back, where he was a far greater success than he has been at three-quarter. The favourites for the position at three-quarter are Tom Scott, Vell, and Timms, Edinburgh University, and Crabbe, Oxford. Scott is the fastest and by far the best tackler. Crabbe is a little man, but with any number of tricks, and a most resourceful player, while the two Edinburgh men have fair speed, and have been passing rather better than Scotch three-quarters usually do. Gillespie, Edinburgh Academicals, and Morrison, London Scottish, stand a good chance of being Scotland's halves. In regard to Scotland's first and most important line—that of forward—there is a capital lot to choose from. Two only of last year's fine eight have retired—viz., Harry Smith, Watsonians, and Stevenson, Northumberland. There are, however, a grand lot available. Henderson, London Scottish, and Bell, Edinburg Academicals, are probably about the best to be had; but other good men are Greenlees and Sieveright, Cambridge, and Hardie, Durham, not to mention several Edinburgh and Glasgow men. Scotland has to depend on her forwards to pull her through almost invariably, and on them will again fall the brunt of the attack. She has been splendidly served in this department in the past, and promises to be so for some time to come. With men like Morrison, M'Ewan, and Dykes to lead the way, she will always be difficult to overcome. These men seem to say:—

Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I.

"Wisden's Almanack" always comes in the light of an acceptable New Year's card to cricketers, and there is much in the familiar yellow-backed volume just to hand over which they will linger lovingly until sunshine and the swallows come again, and it is time to be hunting up the bat and the ball. For "Celebrities of the Season" a happy choice has been made. In a year during which we saw a good deal of the Australian certainly a good deal more than we liked at times when they were at the wickets—this only fitting perhaps that our Colonial cousins should take up the best part of the portrait gallery. Darling, Noble, and Hill are well worthy of their honoured places in the brochure. The other members gracing a distinguished group are Major R. M. Poore, Hampshire's tall-scoring warrior, who is now engaged in sterner matters than the making of runs, and the hard-smiting, dashing young Notts amateur A. O. Jones, whose batting compared with that of several other members of his county team has so often been likened unto the oasis in the desert. In the biographies of all these worthies we can trace the graceful hand of our old friend Mr. Sydney H. Pardon, keen observer and delightful raconteur, and a gentleman who is as polished in criticism as he is conversant with his subject. As might have been expected, a number of the pages in this year's "Wisden" are devoted to the reforms which have from time to time been suggested with a view of remedying the bogey of drawn games, so prevalent of recent years. Cricket legislation is a ponderous thing to move, but we are to take it on the authority of no less a personage than Lord Harris that the M.C.C. will try some experiment next season on the question of bounderies. It is his own suggestion, too, that something be done to "discourage the excessive leg play, which is contrary to the spirit of the game," to which we fancy a great number of our readers will echo a cordial "Hear, hear."

On the other hand, Mr. A. G. Steel seems inclined to regard this leg play as the science of a batsman's art, and he has no hesitation in saying that in a very short time the arrangement of a field to a slow leg-break bowler would result in the very best batsman stopping with his legs a ball which would have just hit the wicket. To give him out for that seems, in the opinion of the old Lancashire amateur, unjust. The most novel idea we have heard on the subject of reducing the opportunities of drawn games is, to quote Mr. Steel's own words, to have "a game at Lord's between two good sides as evenly matched as possible, one side batting with the present bat and beightened stumps—say two inches—and the other with the present height of stumps and narrow bats—say one inch and a half narrower than the present ones. It would be an interesting experiment, and though one game would not be at all conclusive of the superiority of one alteration in the rules over the other, it would afford some indication to cricketers as to the effect on the game if either of the suggested alterations were adopted." The sooner something is done to bring cricket within the scope of games at which it is possible to either win or lose in three days the better, say we.

For the first time during the three days that the Thames Open Boat Handicap has been in progress the promoters were yesterday unable to carry out their full programme, a bungle occurring with the stake-boats. Two heats were left over of the second round, which means that two men will row three times to-day. The weather was not of the best for fair rowing conditions, as it blew down the Putney Reach very hard at times during the morning, when the first seven heats were rowed on the ebb tide, and this helped the long-start men along in admirable fashion, and caused the downfall of one of the favourites, J. Mott, of Henley (12 sec.), who had to concede no less than (16 sec.) to A. Tucker, the Strand, who got quite a hundred yards away before the Henley man was given the signal, and never left the issue in doubt. Of the heats rowed on the ebb, F. Haines's was the best as regards time (3 min. 16 sec.), and he had none the best of the conditions compared with any of the other winners on the ebb. On the flood tide the conditions were rough on the whole, as a head-wind caused a big lipper, and some of the scullers found this anything but to their liking. One of these was C. Wheeler, of Richmond, one of the favourites, who succumbed to Charles Gibson, jun., of Putney (19 sec.), who performed so well in the recent Tyne handicap. The favourite, T. Gibson (28 sec.), scored well in a hard fought heat, although we hardly think he can win on the performance, while his brother George (23 sec.) made a bigger show on time. H. Eastland, of Kingston (22 sec.), scored easily, and H. Follett, of Richmond (12 sec.), reached the last sixteen in creditable fashion. O. Revell, of Lambeth (28 sec.), had a hard struggle to get home, but will probably row better in another position. On the draw for the third round, O. Revell, E. Brewer, H. Eastland, A. Tucker, T. Gibson, Chas. Gibson, H. Follett, and F. Haines should get into the last eight; but they will all have to row a second time before the day is out, and the luck of the draw will mean everything as showing the ultimate winner.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Wednesday, 24th January.
Eve of the Conversion of Saint Paul, Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral—Hymns 405 and 131.
Thursday, 25th—Conversion of Saint Paul.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral—Hymns 403, 315, 432.
4-15 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA,
Afghan Memorial Church.
Conversion of St. Paul, Apostle and Martyr.
Thursday, 25th January.
7-30 a.m.—Mattins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE,
Near School of Art.
Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul.
Thursday, 25th January.
7-30 a.m. Celebration of the Holy Communion.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.
Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul.
Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Choral, Evensong. Preacher, Rev Father Tovey.
Thursday, 7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE).

STRIKING A WIFE WITH AN AXE.

IMPERATRIX VS. DIWAL BHIKLA NAVSHA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. B. Tyabjee, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, in November last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

Mr. Tyabjee, in his finding in the case, said there was no doubt that the accused struck his wife with an axe, and that the effect of the wound was very serious, endangering her life and causing the destruction of an eye. The question was, was there grave and sudden provocation depriving the accused of self-control, sufficient to reduce the offence, so that if Bhodli, the wife, had died, the accused would have committed not murder, but culpable homicide not amounting to murder? Mr. Tyabjee thought not even assuming that the accused was told by Bhodli, as he said, that she would not come with him. There was a certain amount of deliberation on the part of the accused. He went from one spot to another, took up a hatchet and struck her. It might be that Bhodli's mother and brother had not allowed her to go to the accused, but this would not, Mr. Tyabjee said, establish the fact that the accused had grave and sudden provocation immediately before the offence was committed. He had concealed himself until the women had slept before speaking to his wife. Apparently he intended to get a refusal. He said, he thought, he would kill her and then die. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of an offence punishable under section 326 of the Penal Code; and Mr. Tyabjee, agreeing with the verdict, sentenced accused to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

A TREACHEROUS INVITATION.

IMPERATRIX VS. SUJAKHAN JUMAKHAN AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. F. X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in November last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for seven years each.

The accused in this case, Sujakhan Jumakhan and Guljarkhan Gulam, were committed to take their trial on a charge of murder. The case for the Crown was that the accused No. 1 had in his keeping a woman of the name of Chanda; that one Abdulla made certain overtures to her which she promptly communicated to the accused; that the latter, suspecting that Abdulla had designs on his mistress, sent a treacherous invitation to him to spend the evening at his house through one Gulam Russool; that, about 10 p.m., on the 21st September last, Abdulla and the deceased Nikabshah went to the house of the accused, taking with them the woman Chanda, whom Abdulla intended to confront with the accused with a view to prove his *bona-fides*. When they arrived in the open courtyard in front of the house of No. 1, the two accused advanced to meet them, and No. 1 struck Abdulla on the chest with a stick charging him with treachery towards his mistress. The deceased Nikabshah remonstrated with No. 1 for this breach of Pathan hospitality. No. 1, stung to the quick by the deceased's reproaches, called on No. 2 to strike. The latter, taking out a knife, stabbed the deceased on the thigh. The deceased advanced a few paces and fell down dead. No. 1 was arrested, but No. 2 made his escape and was arrested the same night. The jury found both accused guilty of an offence under section 326 of the Penal Code; and the Sessions Judge, accepting the verdict, sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for seven years each.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeals.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT MAURITIUS.

BRITISH INDIANS IN TROUBLE.

THE numerous British Indians in Mauritius will give a hearty welcome to the Madras regiment that has just left our shores for the Mauritius, and the British Indians will wish that they could have as many such troops as possible in place of the half civilised "Central African Regiment" that has lately been getting altogether out of hand in Mauritius. Details of a serious affair are given in the Mauritius paper that reached us yesterday. We will tell the story from the beginning. On or about the 1st of December some of the men of this "Central African Regiment," stationed at Mauritius, went into the village of Vacoa, to chastise an Indian poultery-seller, by whom, as they alleged, they had been robbed of some money the Indians however met the men on their own ground, and the Africans got the worst of it. On Saturday afternoon, December 9th, the regiment determined on revenge and some three or four hundred men left the camp. "All the dwellings on the way from La Caverne to Solferino were pillaged by the Africans, women and girls were outraged, animals ripped open, cup-boards broken open, and their contents stolen." Finally, "the residents of Vacoa, the village of their wrath, on hearing the war whoops, were frightened out of their wits. Some went and hid themselves in the cane fields, others shut themselves up in their houses. The assailants, on reaching the village, commenced their work of destruction. They rushed up to the huts, broke into them, seized the women and girls, and assaulted them in almost outrageous manner." The article goes on to relate that, amongst other houses, the house of an esteemed Government official, a Mr. Duchesne, was stormed, and the women and children fled, while all the servants were most cruelly beaten and all more or less severely injured. Shocking stories of brutality and outrage followed and amongst the sufferers was an Indian who was robbed of a sum of Rs 810, which he had received only the day before. One man died of his injuries shortly afterwards. Sir Charles Bruce, the Governor, was attending a cricket match at the time but he was informed by telegram of what was taking place, and at once hurried off with a party of British officers for the scene. Meanwhile a huge crowd of men had armed themselves with hatchets and other implements at hand to meet the assailants, and a fierce affray was imminent when the Governor and his party arrived. The preparations on the part of the Indians and the Creoles to return violence for violence seem to have influenced the Africans more than the Governor's arrival for they drew away from the village, but, without any respect for his Excellency, "marched off, yelling all the way."

Three days afterwards a deputation waited upon the Governor, the spokesmen of which were two Queen's Councillors, members of the Legislative Council, petitioning his Excellency that the Central African Regiment might be sent away from Mauritius. The Rev. Father Chalvet, parish priest of Vacoa, supported the petition with the statement that the British Indians and the Creoles, living at Vacoa, were a very peaceable people, and with the suggestion that steps should be taken to prevent them from being again subjected to such brutal treatment. The Governor replied that he was not empowered to remove troops from one colony to another, but that he would submit the case to the Imperial Government and support the request that had been made to him. The same day a special meeting of the Legislative Council was held, at which the following proposition was moved: "The Council of Government strongly advises and earnestly entreats her Majesty's Government to remove from Mauritius the African Regiment stationed at Vacoa." The mover of the resolution represented that it was a mistake on the part of the War Department to send half-civilised people like the Sudanese to such a small place as Mauritius. The Government forthwith accepted the resolution, and said that it would be transmitted to the Secretary of State as the expression of feeling of the unofficial members of Council. An attempt was made in the Council to show that the officers of the regiment knew—or ought to have known—what their men intended doing, for the day previous to the affray two carts had been seen entering the barracks full of big sticks. The Officer Commanding the troops replied, however, that the officers of the African Regiment were to ally unaware of any coming affray, and he added that the

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY, EVENING JAN. 23.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet this morning with.

T. T. at	1-4	5-32
D. D. "		5-32 to 3-16
3 months' sight credits		7-15
" France		173

There was very little business doing during the day. Some Bank Demand was given at 1-4 3-16, while a few ready Credits were sold at 1-4 13-32, and for the second Mail in February 1-4 3-8.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 13-16—1-16
Bar Silver	27 9-16+1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	112 do.
3 1-2 per cent Govt Securities	64 1-4—1/8
Paris Exchange	25 19+1-2
3 Months Discount	3 1-8 per cent—1-4
6 Do.	3 1-2—1-8

Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Markets closed firm.

Surat and arrivals quiet.

Total day's Sales	12,000 bales.
Sales of Surats	Nil
Sales on spec. and for Export	1,000 "
Total day's Imports	11,000 "
Middling Americans	4 11-16+1-32

Midding-Uplands in Liverpool—

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Ap.-May	May.-June
4 33	4-28	4-24	4 17	4 14
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 2	plus 2

Day's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...33,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain 16,000 "
France and Continent 16,000 "
Mid.-Uplands in New York 7 7-8 unchanged
Futures April 7 50
" July 7 52+1
Silver in New York 59 -8 unchanged
Exchange on London 4 33 7-8—1-4

STOCKS AND SHARES.—

Bank of Bombay	1,240 xd
Manockji Petit S. and W. Co.	1,035
Swadeshi Mills	500
Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	605
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	482 1-2
Badham Pile and Co.	153
Bombay Burmah Trading Co	6,050
Do. d. do. New Issue	1,680

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 95 3-4 per cent. ready and 95 7-8 for the settlement, the fluctuations and amount of business extremely limited during the day, the rate for 2nd February closing at Rs. 951 3-16.

FREIGHTS.—Market firm with rates unchanged and nothing doing. The s.s. Croydon is reported to have been taken up by the B. I. S. N. Company on time charter as a February boat.

COALS.—Birds Navigation have been sold for February 13-8. Business is reported in Jardines and Deshaghurs for the whole of next year.

WHEAT.—Nothing fresh to report.

SEEDS, LINSEED.—More buyers in a firmer market.

Yellow Guzerat Rape	Business has been done at about 1 per cent above yesterday's rates.
Yellow Cawnpore Rape	
Brown Raps	
Gingally Seed	

London quotes—
RAPESEED.—Yellow Guzerat, 42 3-4; Yellow Cawnpore 41 1-2; Brown 38 3-4; all firmer.
COTTON.—The tone of our local market is strong at the following quotations:—

Good Broach for March		Rs. 229
Fully Good, Bengals for January		" 196
" " "	March	" 203
Good Bhownuggur "	May	" 222
For Export 100 bales, Broach, were sold at		" 227
" 100 "	Dhulia	" 208

While the Mills have taken

200 bales	Khangaum	210
100 "	Dhulia	210
100 "	Bhagalkote	203
200 "	Nagpore	214

SKIN SALES.—Goat skin sale opened in London yesterday. Good demand at advanced prices—1d. higher, number of Goat skins offered 915,000; number of Sheep skins offered 800,000.
Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

	cwts.
Wheat	1,107
Linseed	394
Rapeseed	765
Ghee-Ilyseed	20,006
Poppyseed	...4
Groundnuts	167
Castorseed	337
Rice	1,41

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:

	Bales.
Khandesh	896
Barsee and Nuggur	584
Berar	903
Total Oomras	2,383
Hingunghat	168
Dhollera	176
Broach	322
Comp a and Dwarwar	48
Westerns	55
Bengals	5,662
American	62
Total	8,876

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JAN. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet
Good Bhownuggur 3,25-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	112
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 1-4
Bar Silver	27 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LIVERPOOL, JAN. 22.
The Anchor Line steamer Australia left here for Bombay, yesterday morning.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfadyen left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday afternoon,
PLYMOUTH, JAN. 22.
The P. and O. Co.'s steamer arrived here yesterday morning.
SUEZ, JAN. 22.
The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Egypt arrived here, from Bombay yesterday morning.
The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here yesterday morning,
LONDON, JAN. 22.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart arrived here yesterday evening.
COLOMBO, JAN. 23.
A. L. steamer Marques Bacquehem arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela sailed from Penang for Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.
The Florio Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bisagno left Hongkong, for Bombay, on 22nd instant.

RAILWAY RETURNS

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, for 13 days ending 13th January, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total—Corresponding 14 days last year upon 1,491½ miles	3,66,529	11,80,565	14,676	15,61,770
	...	...	...	16,99,627
Decrease				Rs. 1,37,857

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE return of traffic for week ended 6th January, 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,02,000	2,65,000	4,000	3,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	221	575	9	805
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week	1,02,000	2,65,000	,000	3,71,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00,855	2,17,724	1,951	3,20,530
Per mile of Ry. do.	219	472	4	695
Total to corresponding date do.	1,00,855	2,17,724	1,951	3,20,530
Increase for the week				Rs. 50,470
Ditto to date				" 50,470

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TAYLOR—January 14, at Mian Mir, the wife of Mr A V Taylor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GIBBON—HOAR—January 8, at St Andrews' Kirk, Allahabad, by the Revd G J Chree, M A, B D, Herbert Alfred Foster Gibbon, to Agnes Hoar.

DEATHS.

UNTHANK—January 16, at Lucknow, from an accident at polo, Clement William Onley Unthank, Lieut, 3rd K O Hussars, eldest son of C W J Unthank, Esq., of Intwood Hall, Norfolk, aged 25 years.
WATERS—January 16, at Rawalpindi, after a short and painful illness, Evangeline Jannette, the dearly loved wife of Joseph Harry Waters, and fourth daughter of the late C J French, of Simla, one of the beleaguered garrison of the "Baillie-Guard," Lucknow, aged 14 years and 2 months
YOUNGHUSBAND—January 16, at Lahore, from the effects of a carriage accident, Romer George, the dearly loved son of R E Younghusband, I C S, aged 4 1-2 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1900.

It may not be uninstructive at this juncture when our local industry is subjected to a depression altogether unprecedented in its annals, to review some of the latent facts regarding labour and cotton factories generally in Japan, which is slowly becoming no inconsiderable a rival in yarn to Bombay in the common markets of China. A recent writer on the subject in the *Economic Journal* remarks that the labour question is still undeveloped in that country owing to the existence of the old house industry. Undoubtedly the go-ahead Japanese has made rapid strides in his industrial progress and is naturally proud of it. He is also proud of his military and naval strength. But notwithstanding the introduction of steam and electric motive power, he cannot be said to have yet evolved the solution of the labour questions on European lines. Unless the conservatism of the masses undergoes a rapid change, and the immemorial house-industry is superseded by the modernised system of work in vogue in the countries of the West, the question must remain unsolved. Apart from this broad fact, it may be said that female labour is greatly in preponderance. Whether the industry in which labour is employed is cotton spinning and weaving, printing or match-making, the percentage of female to male operatives is great. Taking only the census of one, but the most important districts, say Osaka, we find, according to the census taken by the Sanitary Association of that place, that in the seven important industries carried on, the number of females employed was 16,755 as against 6,508 males. This signifies the preponderance of the former to the extent of 73 per cent.! Undoubtedly, the local condition of the district must have a great deal to do with it. In the cotton factories alone, there are as many as 12,635 females, while the male operatives only number 3,791. The large number of women so employed are of different ages, say under 10 to above 60. The census just referred to reveals the following facts:—

	Males.	Females.
Above 60 years	34	50
" 20 "	4,192	6,329
" 15 "	1,142	6,325
" 12 "	521	3,132
" 10 "	203	682
Less than 10 "	116	287

It will be seen that the largest number of females are those above 15 and under 60 years of age. As there are no factory laws as yet in Japan, though agitation for regulating labour has been going on for a considerable time past, and even a draft bill is under consideration, the employment of child-labour is not unnatural. But the employment cannot but be of the lightest character, and in many cases it may be that the little children simply accompany their parents, as was the case in Bombay prior to the introduction of factory legislation. Our economic contemporary observes that they "come to factories in company with their parents, brothers and sisters, who cannot leave them alone at home, as there do not exist establishments to take charge of them. But the physical damage inflicted upon them cannot be overlooked; and in case of young women, hard work for long hours cannot fail to injure their health and development." This physiological aspect of Japanese labour is much to be deplored. The older class of mill-owners in Bombay can not have forgotten the struggles which social reformers, like the late Mr. Bengalee and Dr. Blaney, had to undergo to combat and overcome the same conditions in our cotton factories, though their number at the time was less than forty. One of the greatest evils of those days in Bombay cotton mills, which was brought to the notice of the Legislature, was the practice of parents bringing infants to the mills and leaving them in a corner, to lie quiescent under the influence of the pill, commonly known as "Balgolee," a preparation of a harmless character but containing some homœopathic dose of opium. This pill, we believe, is still extensively in use by other female labourers who do not come within the scope of the Factory Act. Though much mortality has never been recorded to have occurred from administering such pills, yet there can be no doubt as to the influence of such opiates on tender constitutions of children under the age of three. And as to the long hours of female reelers in our cotton factories, it is also well-known how they were made to work fourteen to sixteen hours at a stretch, with but little midday recess. This kind of labour is ancient history now; though mill-owners do not cease to grumble at the differential treatment between female operatives in cotton factories, and femal labourers who work on wool-cleaning establishments, coffee godowns, and so forth, amidst the most insanitary, and even dangerous surroundings. But industrial physiology is little understood as yet in Bombay. It is not surprising therefore, that the Japanese are far more behind in the matter of female labour than employers of labour here. As this science comes to be better understood, and as employers apprehend the serious permanent disadvantages of female labour for long hours, we may witness a reform.

The conditions of female labour in Japan are peculiarly trying in one respect. There are many who work every night for a week, alternating with those who work during the day. Gross neglect is noticeable in this respect; so reports the Industrial Bureau. Bad ventilation, and too narrow space are common, doors and staircases are not made with due care to avoid accident. Engines are not properly managed and looked after. Flywheels are not protected and combustible light is employed in night work. All these are serious evils, and need no doubt to be repressed by the State for the well-being and safety of the operatives. There are now over 61 mills in Japan with a capital of 22 million of yens, representing a strength of 692,384 spindles, with a producing capacity of 21 million quans, a quan being equal to 3,750 grammes. In all there are 36,000 female and 12,000 male operatives. The number of days for which mills are worked in a year is 294, while the average number of working hours is 22. This, no doubt, means a very short age for the machinery; but perhaps the Jap is a shrewd man and calculates that it is far better to work machines to death, in ten instead of twenty years, getting meanwhile the largest quantity of work possible from them. The profits, if sufficient, might go to replace new machinery with the latest improvements of the decade. We, however, have our doubts whether there are many mills in Japan which could afford, even when working at a profit for 22 hours of the day, to replace new machinery every ten years. The wear and tear must be great, which in the long run should tell both on the machine and the operative. The wages of men per day are 19 1-2 cents, while those of women are 12. Evidently owing to the abundance of female labour wages for females are very exiguous. Let the Bombay mill-owner derive as much comfort as he can from these statistical facts, and find out for himself how far his rival in the Far East has local advantages over him. At the same time the disadvantages, per contra, need not be overlooked. Perhaps he will find that in the long run he is better off, and no doubt he will be when the factory legislation, on the tapis for some time, comes in force in Japan. At present there is very little time given for rest and meals. Hardly fifteen minutes are allowed. That was the way with our local mills before the Factory Act came into operation. Taskmasters are never known to have taken kindly to their employés. The old spirit of the slave-master still lurks wherever labour goes unregulated and uncontrolled. Again, young persons under fourteen are made to work for fifteen hours. Practically no time is allowed for even elementary instruction. In rural districts the practice is to pay the wages in kind. It will be thus seen that those who work in Japanese factories pass by no means an enviable life. Says the "Economic Journal": "There are many among them who are glad to get out of the factory, except those who are homeless, or prefer an irregular life to an orderly one. Thus the standard of factory workers is gradually lowered and deficiency of hands, especially of those who are skilled and can be trusted, is keenly felt. . . Above all, the physique of the people in manufacturing centres is undergoing remarkable degradation, as proved by the recruiting officials, who lament the decrease of healthy youths." This fact in the long run must tell heavily on the economic condition of the people generally. Happily, the social condition of the Bombay labourer is different. His domestic ties are such that once at least in two years, if not sooner, he repairs to his village to till the patch of the family land, and recuperate his exhausted physical energies. For the rest he must thank the State which has done so much for him to regulate his hours of labour, his hours of midday rest, and to protect him from accidents inevitable in large industrial places, where steam or electric power is employed.

THE week's famine returns record an increase of half a million in the total of persons in receipt of relief in India, bringing figures up to 3,179,009, one-fifth of the recipients being subjects of the Native States. Of the whole 2,673,926 are employed on relief works and 505,683 are in receipt of gratuitous relief. Rain fell in most provinces during the period reported upon, and to some extent improved prospects. The Madras season report shows that heavy showers fell in parts of the central and southern districts and in the Nilgiris, and a few light showers in parts of Malabar, naturally improving the water-supply in those localities. The fall, however, was insufficient for ordinary purposes except in Ganjam, and though fodder is generally available, prices have risen in most districts. In the Bombay Presidency light rain fell in four districts of the Deccan, in Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara, and the standing spring crops are in good condition. But fodder is scarce in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak and Baroda and cattle in some nine districts. Bengal reports rain needed in four localities, but the prospects of crops in others have been improved, owing to the rainfall of a week ago. During the past ten days rain fell in most districts of the North-West Provinces and proved extremely beneficial to crops which are officially reported to have improved immensely. This, however, did not prevent prices rising in as many as eighteen districts. The Punjab records both rain and hail, but the water-supply is running short in places, while high winds and the absence of rain have affected the prospects of standing crops in Gurgaon. It is expected that the outlook will improve in Delhi if rain should fall during the current month. Meantime rain is urgently wanted in all parts of the province, the water-supply running short in Gurgaon and Karnal and having almost stopped in the Kalapani stream in Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle in the Punjab are mostly fed on leaves and weeds, with the result that they are weak and out of condition. In the midst of these gloomy reports, it is refreshing to learn that in Burma and Assam prospects are excellent and crops promise well. The recent rain in the Central Provinces is believed to have benefited the late spring crops to some extent, but distress continues to spread and relief measures are being extended. In Hyderabad agricultural prospects are getting very gloomy, owing to the continued absence of rain. The water-supply is failing, distress is increasing, and the prices of grain have risen. That there is some improvement in the general outlook throughout the country cannot be gainsaid, but it is very little.

THE latest place to be infected by the plague in the Bombay Presidency is the town of Navsari, in the Gaekwar's territory. After an almost miraculous escape for over three years Navsari has now been fairly caught in the general vortex, and undoubted cases of indigenous bubonic plague have been found there by the authorities. This important town is situated a few miles to the north of Bulsar and Bilimoria and some miles south of Surat; yet when all these three latter places had their most severe visitations, Navsari enjoyed perfect immunity, as indeed it did, till the beginning of this year. This month many people took refuge in it from Bombay and other infected places. But now unfortunately the plague has crept in there and threatens to rage with violence in the near future. The Gaekwari authorities there are already on the alert and, we hope, they will succeed in coping with the impending calamity. We are glad to see that our neighbours in Navsari are trying to profit by our experience and to avoid our mistakes. The authorities are adopting the wise course of taking the people into their confidence through their leaders and inviting their co-operation in the preventive and remedial measures. The Parsis form the most intelligent and influential part of the population of Navsari, which is indeed the head-quarters of their priesthood for the whole country; and their leading men are doing everything to cope adequately with the disease. Like their brethren here they have started a fund to provide separate hospital segregation and health camps and also for the relief of the poor and indigent patients. They have also formed a plague committee for visiting houses and detecting cases and pursuading the people to take proper precautions. The leading members of this committee, among whom are well-known Parsis of the town like Khan Sheb Kavasji H. Dadachanji, Mr Pestonji Dadachanji, Mr. K. Bajan and others, visit various parts of the town and do excellent work in helping the authorities. The relief fund which was much to the exertions, especially of Khan Saheb Kavasji, has already reached a large figure, though it was started only three weeks ago, and contributions to it have been obtained from persons in Bombay, including Mr. J. N. Tata. Unfortunately famine too is rife just now there, though not in any acute form. The greatest need of Navsari is good drinking water, which is obtainable only from a few wells in the town; and these threaten to run dry in a short time owing to the late drought. The Gaekwari Government ought to see to it that this scarcity of water in one of its best towns is obviated in time by the deepening of existing wells as well as the digging of new ones.

THE Bombay Government have appointed Mr. J Rebsch, Superintendent Engineer, N.D, Captain J.K. Connon, Under-Secretary, Plague Department, and J. A. Simson, Agent General, British South Africa Protectorate, as a special committee to report on the condition of the organ in the Town Hall. They recommend that an expert be brought out from England to examine the instrument and to give an estimate as to the cost of repairs, and when completed that a caretaker be appointed to look after it. The idea is to give regular weekly recitals later on.

IN a Government Resolution of the 23rd July, 1895 it was said that second class accommodation by railway in India would be allowed to persons selected to hold Government scholarships tenable in England. A doubt having been expressed whether these orders apply to the return journey, the Government of India are pleased to direct that students either proceeding to, or returning from England shall be granted a single second class fare by railway in India, and freight for personal luggage not exceeding three maunds.

THE Karachi Municipality have submitted to Government their objections regarding the new District Municipal Bill. Broadly speaking the Bill has been objected to principally on the ground that it involves unnecessary interference by Government in municipal affairs, such interference extending even to the internal economy of the administration.

THE Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute has arranged to commence from Saturday next a Locomotive Engineering Class, specially for theory and practice work, the former in lectures and the latter on the Institute Locomotive. The course arranged will be of service and usefulness to apprentices and others engaged in Locomotive Workshops in Bombay. The class will be held on Saturday afternoons only at 3 p.m.

THE troops from the Rawalpindi garrison at present in camp for manœuvres are experiencing great discomfort, due to the heavy rain. Pneumonia is prevalent, owing to the extreme cold.

OWING to the heavy rain, the artillery practice camp at Campbellpore has been postponed.

A PEARL fishery will take place at Veerapandianpatanam on or about the 12th March. The bank to be fished is the Theradipalipudithapar estimated to employ 100 boats for 20 days with average loads of 7,000 oysters per day.

THE pearl fisheries of Sonadia and Gourakhali, off Chittagong, were destroyed by the cyclone of the 24th of October, 1897, but new oyster beds have formed to some extent in seven other places in the Moiskual channel. These fisheries have been let to a farmer for a term of three years from the 1st of April last at Rs. 1,770 per annum.

THE usual Kurnal Horse Fair will not be held this year, owing to the prevailing scarcity.

THE actual number of persons now in receipt of relief has reached three and-a-half millions. The increase now averages about a quarter of a million weekly.

THE question of improving the water-supply of Rawalpindi is now to be considered by an Executive Engineer in the Punjab Military Works, and an officer in the Geological Survey Department.

ON Friday five fatal plague cases only were recorded in Calcutta, the figure for the total mortality, 70 being the exact average for the previous five years. On Saturday six cases were reported and the total mortality rose to 79.

THE Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" says the number of Russian troops to be despatched hence for the Far East by the Volunteer Fleet between January and June is 16,000. The previous official announcement gave the total as 10,000. It is understood that the greater portion of these troops are destined for Manchuria.

THE Maharani Sahib of Hathwa in Behar has given Rs. 10,000 to the Transvaal War Fund through the Maharaja of Darbhunga. The same lady is providing each planter or assistant to a planter, having holdings in the Hathwa raj who may be accepted as a member of the Behar Light Horse contingent for South Africa, with a charger.

LIEUTENANT ROBERTS, R. A., Lieutenant Elles, R. E., and Lieutenant Cullen, 32nd Pioneers, proceed to Chitral with Captain Gurdon, Political Officer, who is returning with levies. The party will leave Chakdara about the 23rd instant. Lieutenant Roberts proceeds in relief of Captain Twiss, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, transferred on promotion. On relief, Captain Twiss will accompany Captain Mills, 4th Punjab Infantry, from Chitral to Gilgit, returning to India, if possible, by the Burzil Pass.

MR. HENRY ELWORTHY, Master, presided on Friday evening at the sixty-eighth anniversary dinner of the Calcutta Trades Association which was held in the Town Hall. In proposing the health of the Viceroy, the Chairman struck a patriotic note, which was re-echoed in many of the subsequent speeches, notably those of Mr. Larmour, who proposed the Army, Navy and Reserve forces, and of Colonel Oldham, who responded. Mr. A. C. Osler, a visitor to Calcutta, and a partner in one of the leading firms in the Midlands, proposed "the Commercial Interest of India" in a speech of much humour and shrewdness, and Sir Patrick Playfair replied with his usual felicity. The Lieutenant-Governor in submitting the toast of the Trades Association acknowledged the great assistance which that body had always been to Government. Mr. Elworthy having responded Mr. Powell proposed the guests which was replied to by the Hon. M. Allan Arthur. Altogether the function was a highly successful one.

THE New Royal Yacht "Victoria and Albert," which was to have been undocked at Pembroke on Jan. 3, met with a serious accident. She heeled over while being floated, and owing to the jamming of the caisson at the dock entrance, the water could not be kept in the dock, and the vessel settled down in a position in which much damage has been done to her bottom, coal bunkers, and bulkheads and her engines have been strained.

THE body of the late Major, the Marquess of Winchester, who fell at the battle of Magersfontein, is now on its way home from South Africa. It will be received on its arrival at Southampton by a detachment and the band of the Coldstream Guards and be conveyed thence to Amport House, the family seat, near Andover, where the interment will take place. The funeral will be a military one, and nearly all the officers of the Brigade of Guards in England will attend.

A REPORT on the German settlement and garrison of Kia-chau has been presented to the Reichstag. The report ascribes the numerous cases of typhoid fever and dysentery which were registered during the past year to bad drainage and bad water and to the want of proper barracks for the garrison, drawbacks for which remedies are being devised. The climate is not, on the whole, unfavourable, and there have been comparatively few cases of malaria. The health bill has been satisfactory since the middle of November, and the report warns the public against "exaggerated apprehensions" regarding the sanitary future of the settlement.

THERE was a heavy gale in the Channel on Friday Dec. 29, and Saturday. On Friday there was such a heavy sea that the cross-channel services were suspended. On Saturday communication between England and France was restored by way of Folkestone. The Dover Admiralty harbour works lightship was on Saturday run into and damaged by a large steamer going down Channel, and the South Goodwin Lightship drifted from her moorings on to the sands. Her crew were rescued by the Walmer lifeboat. The Hamburg South American liner Pelotas, which stranded near Dungeness on Friday night, jettisoned a quantity of her cargo on Saturday and was successfully towed off at night. She was from Santos with a general cargo and 20 cabin passengers. Some of the latter were landed at Dover and proceeded to London. The English sailing vessel Emily Lloyd, with the captain and crew of 12 men, was totally lost near Cherbourg, during the gale.

IN the annual report of Her Majesty's Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools, which has just been issued, attention is called to the large number of boys who on leaving the institutions join the army. The report states that in 1897 the number based upon the 1893-95 return was 1,161, and in 1898 1,343. Of the 1,620 who enlisted in 1895-97, over 400 entered army bands. "There cannot be the slightest doubt," continues the inspector, "this means of disposal is to be commended. These boys are the stuff out of which good soldiers are made; they are full of courage, reckless even to a fault, and the open-air life and steady discipline are just what suits them. On enlistment they are saved from the temptation of returning to the surroundings which proved their bane in childhood, finally, there is a fitness in boys who owe much of their education to the State repaying their debt in service to the State. It has been my privilege in 1898 to read some 200 letters from old boys who served in the recent military operations on the Indian Frontier, in Crete, and in the Soudan. These letters breathe a fine spirit; hardships are lightly dismissed, or recounted without complaint; the relaxations of the life—sing-songs, inter-regimental contests at cricket and football, and so on—are described with zest; and the fierce delight of battle, when the time comes, cannot be repressed. Perhaps the most thrilling incident was the meet of one old Fechney boy with another in the melee at the Atbara. After all was over they beat up their old school-fellows in the Cameron and Seaforth Highlanders, and spent the evening in singing their old school songs."

A PORTRAIT of the Maharaja of Patiala appears in "Vanity Fair" and "Jehu Junior," commenting upon Sir Rajinder Singh Mahinder Bahadur says:—Although Farzand-i-Khas Daulat-i-Inglishia Mansoor-i-Zaman Amir-ul-Umara Maharaja Dhiraj Rajeshwer Sri Maharaja-i-Rajgan became the son of Sir Mahinder Singh, Maharaja of Patiala, only 28 years ago, he is now one of the ruling chiefs of India, and the premier Prince of the Punjab. He is also the descendant of an ancestor who stood by the English in the Mutiny at a time when his support was worth having, and the head of the Sikhs, a great chieftain among chiefs, and the leader of a fighting race. As becomes his ancestry, he is himself a keen fighter in battle and in the polo field, and as a pigsticker he is in the very first flight. A fearless and accomplished horseman, he is also a good cricketer, who keeps a polo team, a cricket team, and an enormous stable of race-horses—hacks, hunters, and pigstickers—his teams and his horses all giving good accounts of themselves on every occasion; as his Cherry did last week, winning the Viceroy's Cup. He is indeed, the chief supporter of the Turf in Upper India; and in the late frontier war he went out with his transport and bore himself so well that he was rewarded with the Grand Cross of the Star of India. He is a generous and a good friend, and though he was "privately educated" he is full of quality. He invented the Patiala riding trousers, which are English, and the elastic strap to his turban, which is Sikh. He is capable of many inventions. He loves the English in general, and Lord William Beresford in particular. He has just sent a beautiful Arab charger to Lord Roberts.

THE "Figaro" of December 23, publishes an interview with Sir Charles Dilke, who is represented to have said that he had always condemned the South African War as unwise, but that since the struggle had been entered upon it must be continued at any cost. He blamed those persons who were censuring the Generals, for the latter could not defend themselves, and pointed out how difficult it was to carry on war in a mountainous country and in the midst of a disaffected population. The appointment of Lord Roberts to the chief command was no disgrace to Sir Redvers Buller. Even if British prestige were impaired by this war the real strength of the nation, which rested on the Navy, remained intact. Sir Charles Dilke, says the "Figaro's" representative, declared that the present Jingo feeling was due to the fact that the country was engaged in war and that the Army had met with reverses in the field. He declined to discuss the present anti-British agitation in Europe, but said that if France and Germany increased their fleets Great Britain would follow suit. The British fleet must be powerful enough to meet two opposing fleets and thus make any coalition against Great Britain difficult of formation. Two allied fleets could not act together. Questioned as to the possibilities of war between Great Britain and France, Sir Charles Dilke said that it would be difficult to carry on such a war, for if Great Britain were strong from the defensive point of view, she possessed no means of bold offence. The official relations between the two countries were, however, excellent. The questions of Waima and Newfoundland still remained for settlement, but he hoped that an agreement would be reached. In conclusion, Sir Charles Dilke said that Great Britain did not contemplate any alliance in time of peace. He saw no black specks on the horizon provided that Japan left Russia alone and that the Emperor Francis Joseph still had a long lease of life.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT COLESBERG.

THE BOERS HOLD THEIR GROUND.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

Advices from Pretoria state that a Boer despatch has been received stating that the British attacked the Boer position at Colesberg at ten on Sunday morning, and that heavy fighting took place, but the result is unknown.

The latest accounts state that the Boers are holding their positions.

BOER DESPATCHES ADMIT BRITISH SUCCESS.

BOER PATROL CUT UP.

A message from Pretoria states that Boer despatches from the upper Tugela, dated the 19th inst., admit that the British Infantry took two rows of kopjes.

The despatches state that a Boer patrol, mistaking some signals, encountered a force of 2,000 British cavalry, which was attempting to outflank the Boers along the Drakensberg, and lost 14 killed and 20 wounded.

ENGAGEMENT WITH COMMANDANT BOTHA.

A despatch from the Boer head-quarters before Ladysmith, dated 20th inst., states that Commandant Botha made a reconnaissance in force towards the Drakensberg and turned the British advance after a short engagement.

PRESIDENT STEYN IN THE BOER CAMP.

President Steyn is visiting the Boer camp.

FURTHER LIST OF CASUALTIES.

LONDON JAN. 23.

An official despatch from Spearman's Camp, dated the 23rd instant, gives the wounded on the 20th as follows :—

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Captain Wolley-Dod, Captain Whyte, Captain Ormond, and Lieutenant Campbell.

York and Lancasters.—Lieutenant Halford, Lieutenant Duckworth, and Staff Captain Dallas.

The following were wounded on the 21st :—

West Surreys.—Captain Raitt (since dead), Captain Warden.

Lieutenant Smith and Lieutenant Wedd.

A SKIRMISH NEAR COLENSO.

A despatch from Pretoria states that 2 0 Boers scouting near Colenso were surrounded and fought their way back with a loss of four killed and thirty wounded, who were taken prisoners.

GENERAL HART'S BRIGADE.

THE CASUALTIES.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

It is officially announced from Spearman's Farm that the casualties of General Hart's Brigade on the 21st inst. were as follows :—

KILLED.

Captain C. Ryall of West Yorkshire Regiment and five men.

WOUNDED.

Captain D. Maclachlan of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Lieut. C. G. W. Andrews of the Border Regiment.

Lieut. Barlow of the West Yorkshire Regiment and seventy-five men.

BOMBARDMENT OF KIMBERLEY.

A despatch from Reuter, dated Kimberley, the 17th inst., states that the enemy bombarded heavily on that day, aiming chiefly against the redoubts.

OPINION OF LORD ROBERTS ABOUT THE BRITISH CAVALRY.

The "Daily News" states that the War Office has decided not to send a Fourth Cavalry Brigade to the Cape.

It is understood that Lord Roberts considers the British Cavalry to be too heavy.

PRETORIA PERTURBED.

A "Times" telegram from Lourenco Marques states that it is reported there that Pretoria is much perturbed and bitterly disappointed at the apparent apathy of the Continental Powers.

RENEWED FIRING BY GENERAL WARREN'S ARTILLERY.

BOER GUNS SILENT.

The "Daily Chronicle" publishes a telegram from Spearman's Farm, dated 22nd instant, stating that General Warren's Artillery has renewed its fire on the enemy's positions, but the Boer guns have not replied.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AT LADYSMITH.

The mortality from enteric fever and dysentery at Ladysmith averages ten daily.

There were 113 serious cases on the 20th instant.

THE PAUCITY OF BULLER'S DESPATCHES.

PUBLIC ANXIETY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The paucity and brevity of General Buller's despatches intensify the anxious interest of the public in the operations.

Nothing is allowed to transpire regarding the disposition of the troops or the strength of the different commands.

ARRIVALS OF TRANSPORTS.

The transports Nairung and Lindula have arrived at Durban from Bombay and proceeded southward.

The Kildonan Castle, with 1,300 troops, arrived at Capetown on Saturday and proceeded to Durban to-day, presumably with troops.

THE COMMAND OF THE EIGHTH DIVISION.

The appointment of General Rundle to the command of the Eighth Division has been gazetted.

GENERAL WARREN'S SUCCESS.

OUR OWN SHRAPNEL USED AGAINST US.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London Jan. 22nd says, that the "Daily Telegraph" states General Warren has practically secured the Tableland which constituted the key of the Boer position. The enemy has been firing the shrapnel they captured at Colenso.

Colonel Baden-Powell in a message, dated January 6th says, he still has three months' food for his garrison and has no intention of giving away one bit to the besiegers who have increased their numbers, but not their effectiveness.

The late General Wauchope's relations disbelieve the alleged "don't blame me" speech. General Wolseley also denies all knowledge of any letter from General Wauchope complaining, of Lord Methuen's plans.

It is stated that the 1st King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment at Singapore has been ordered to stand ready to proceed home and is to be relieved by a Native Regiment from India.

GENERAL GATACRE'S REVERSE.

IGNORANCE OF BOER METHODS.

GENERAL GATACRE is so well known in this country and in Bombay particularly that more than ordinary interest is taken in anything experienced by him and his men. His reverse at Stormberg came as a surprise; for his dash and energy never before failed to secure success. Mr. Bennett Burleigh, in the account of the affair, which he has sent home, attributes the reverse to an excess of the virtue of courage and a deficiency of the virtue of caution, qualities which are, he says, reversed in the Boer, who never throws away his life in order to prove himself a paragon of valour, and General Gatacre's reverse is an illustration of these facts.

I have no manner of doubt, Mr. Burleigh writes, that the Boers had been for a month previously to the engagement gradually feeling their way, closing in on Stormberg and in such sort as to arouse no special watchfulness on our part. The country is wild and desolate. Its only inhabitants, beyond railway employes, are Boer farmers who would do everything in their power to assist the enemy. Stormberg is a strong position. We occupied it at the outbreak of hostilities, and then when the Free Staters crossed the border, we retired on Queenstown. Why we did so was, and is, a mystery to the civilian mind. The reason doubtless was that Stormberg was too advanced a post to hold with the force then at our disposal, for at that time neither General Gatacre nor his division had arrived. There was present only the Berkshire Regiment, which did so bravely in the Soudan in 1884, and the local Volunteer Corps. Whatever the military reason may have been for deserting Stormberg it was unfortunate, because we have now to reconquer it. I have the gravest doubt whether the Boers would have attempted to take the place if there had been a single battalion and one battery in occupation. It is not the kind of operation to which they are addicted. . . During those six weeks, while General Gatacre was organising his corps, with his base at Putterskraal the burghers were gathering about the kopjes of Stormberg. They could have blown up the railway or cut the telegraph wires when I was there, but they were much wiser than to give us that notice of their presence. They are the last things the Boers do. Their procedure is very simple and intelligent. First a small body, all mounted, of course, appears and surveys the ground. Then, having decided on the best place to defend—because as a rule no part of their system,—they slowly cut their schanzes or trenches, or use their embankments and bring their guns, the commandos converging on the night from various positions. When all is ready and they wish us to throw our men against these natural and artificial fortresses, they cut the railway, blow up a bridge or a culvert, and await the attack. For some reason—most likely because our force has been too small, and gathering intelligence in a country where we have few friends and many enemies is an extremely difficult matter—we have never in one single instance caught the Boers in the act of assembling on the hills or, so far as I can ascertain, assailed them before it was complete. I feel one must admit they are a little too slim for us. Thus was it to a certain extent on Tuesday. They had completely fortified Stormberg, concentrated their men, got their guns into position and everything prepared, they blew up a culvert and portion of the railway at Steynsburg, as if to say politely to General Gatacre, 'Now sir, we are ready; come on!' and the General did come on. Unfortunately he did not know nearly as much of the Boer position and numbers as, I am told, they knew of his.

THE GENERAL BETRAYED.

After reflecting on the rashness which had been shown in the leading of our troops prior to the arrival of Sir Redvers Buller the correspondent continues :—

General Gatacre won great popularity with the colonists by his openly expressed deference to their opinions and local knowledge. On this occasion he would seem to have put himself completely into their hands. His reports that the numbers of the Boers and their position at Stormberg were thought to be known from evidence that was considered entirely trustworthy, and an attack appeared to promise every chance of success." As a matter of fact the intelligence was wrong in every particular. Our men were aroused in the camp at Putterskraal by daybreak on Saturday. Early in the afternoon they were conveyed in four trains to Molteno and thence about 9 30 p.m. they began their toilsome night march towards Stormberg. The local guides misled the General completely as it was possible to do. Ill fares it often with a commander who depends on guides. Hicks Pasha trusted to Soudanese guides and 11,000 men paid the penalty. In this case the General suspects no ill-will. The guides estimated the distance as 16 miles but it took the troop-six hours and a half to accomplish it. It was an arduous march, especially after the moon's setting about 11-30 up and down successive lines of kopjes and over broken boulder-strewn veldt. In South Africa very few made roads exist outside the towns, but there are generally well-worn tracks. In the present instance the tracks did not lead direct to the Boer position, and I suspect the guides did not know their way across country. The General had intended to reach Stormberg by two in the morning and give his men a couple of hours rest. But at two o'clock they were still tramping across the weary veldt. Two hours later, as the sun on the eastern horizon began to lighten the bald bare summits of the mountains, they were still toiling over the eternal succession of isolated hills and ridges, when they came upon a long range of kopjes, with one conspicuous eminence, Rooikop (Red Hill), standing out clear against the blue sky. Around this line of hillocks the force was winding its long array, the Royal Irish Rifles leading, with Gatacre and Staff, Northumberland Fusiliers next by column of route in fours; then the Mounted Infantry and the Artillery bringing up the rear. The formation will show to the military reader with what confidence we were going along. Oh, for a few commandos that did not possess that self-confidence! Rooikop was the centre of the enemy's position. So well informed was our marvellous amateur Intelligence Department that they did not even recognise it.

THE BOERS WERE BETTER ADVISED.

They were awaiting the gunners at their pieces, rifles resting on the boulder or the earthwork of the trenches. I have it on trustworthy information that he leaves the train at Molteno and brought the news. Thus they lurked silently, like an African lion watching its prey until the wearied, exhausted, unsuspecting column had advanced just far enough for their purpose. Then they opened a tornado of shot and shell. This was one of those moments that try the mettle of troops more than the crisis of battle. Sublimity our officers and men stood the ordeal. One has known of warriors who would have made the veldt resound with 'Nous sommes trahis.' It never occurs to Tommy Atkins to shout 'We are betrayed." Probably he said to himself or his comrade "Somebody has blundered," but finding himself in a hot corner he knows the best way to get out of it is to keep cool. With the calmness almost of the parade-ground the order was given to the infantry "Fire!" and simultaneously "Seek cover!" No panic, no confusion. With admirable coolness the General and his officers brought the force into line of action, but with guns and rifles playing on the column at short range, heavy losses were inevitable. Men fell rapidly all around; there was loss, but no disorder I am inclined to think that, though the enemy were fully apprised of our coming, they never expected to get us so near. Otherwise they would have done more execution.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORSE.

If they had stopped at anything between two thousand and six thousand yards, they would have got the range at once and made better practice. But the Boers shot wildly and badly.

At the most critical moment and with marvellous precision our artillery came into action, shelling the heights and trenches, while our reformed and unwavering Irish and Northumberlands attempted the all but impossible task of scaling the heights. A brilliant bayonet charge cleared some of the trenches and the men actually got to the top of one of the hills but only to find themselves targets for musketry all round. Our information was that the Boers had only one gun; as a matter of fact they had several, but how many we do not know. They were no match for our artillery, which wrought havoc wherever shells could reach. . . For a full hour the fighting at close quarters continued, then the infantry and Maxims began to withdraw, followed by the mounted men and the artillery. General Gatacre had bestowed high encomiums on these colonials, and they justified the praise by gradually holding the Boers in check when attempting a dangerous flank movement. For the first eight miles practically, that is, for two hours —the Boers continued shelling us, but still keeping to the kopjes, however; but, thanks to our open order and to the enemy's bad shooting no harm was done. Curiously enough their fire was most accurate at about two mile's distance, but, happily, the bursting charges proved ineffective. We lost two guns one being overturned in a hollow, while another sank inexorably in the quicksands. Much more to be regretted was the painful knowledge that many wounded men were left on the field. The medical men and bearers went on with their heroic work under fire as long as possible, but they could not bring in all. In four hours the troops regained Molteno, and thence returned by train to Putterskraal.

THE NECESSITY OF INTELLIGENCE.

Pointing the lessons of the incident Mr. Burleigh remarks on this subject :—

One advantage the leader who makes a surprise attack ought always to have, over his opponent—that of knowing he is going to make it. I have reasons for believing that the Boers expected us at Stormberg. It would surpass the wit of man to prevent them knowing our movements, if not our intentions. The Boer soldier has no uniform. He doffs his bandolier, lays down his rifle, pulls the little cadge off his slouch hat and he can walk into Queenstown or even Putter kraal Camp and ask if they want to buy oxen or mealies without being suspected. He may be known to any number of burghers, but they will not betray him. On the other hand, the Boers at Stormberg took most effective measures to conceal everything. In the East there are certain holy places, where none but the faithful may enter; if the unorthodox get in they never come out. The Boer camp was carried on upon these lines. Not even a Boer who came inside was allowed to leave; he had to shoulder a rifle and fight. The next best thing to keeping your enemy in the dark is to find out in good time that he is informed. Our unfortunate General could not do even that for he did not know where the enemy was, nor what his strength and when marching with nonchalant stride beneath Rooikop was not aware that more muskets than he had men were taking aim at his long drawn out column of fours. Nelson and Nelson were accused of breaking all the laws of land and sea warfare, and owing their successes to the breach of the rules; but one rule they never slighted—that which prescribes the absolute necessity of intelligence. The military and naval genius who has so much resource that he can dispense with the most accurate information attainable has yet to be born.

THE WAR OFFICE AND THE PUBLIC.

LORD WOLSELEY'S ATTITUDE.

THE QUESTION OF THE GUNS.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* gives currency to the rumour (partly confirmed by "Carl onensis" in the *National Review* that if Lord Wolseley is assailed in any public fashion he will deliberately reveal the actual position he has taken in connexion with our military armaments. "He asserts" says the correspondent "that he has been overruled from the first, and what is more, that his advice has been absolutely neglected. As a fact Lord Wolseley has, and for this I have absolute justification, more in harmony with the position adopted by Sir William Butler than any man at the War Office. It was he indeed, who insisted on Sir William receiving his present position at Devonport."

The "Guardian" further states "that Sir William Butler has, contrary to the desire of his friends, resolved not to publish any justification of his conduct, or to give to the world the incidents that led to his return from South Africa. The attitude of the War Office, a friendly one—has made it less necessary to take action."

Mr. James Millar of Edinburgh, has had the temerity to address the War Office on the subject of our field artillery." Under date December 27, Colonel Davidson Lord Wolseley's private secretary curtly informed him in reply that the Boer guns the Edinburgh gentleman referred to, were not field guns and that "our field artillery is at least as good as any field artillery in Europe."

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already advised	97,485	9	11
Per Messrs. Arbuthno and Co	2,5 8	0	1
Dr. Insdair	100	0	0
Mr. A. Cox	10	0	0
Messrs. Boo s and Co	100	0	0
St. Mary's Church, Lansdowne, Collected on X'a	1'4	0	0
Lal Brijrajsingh De Zamindar	1,000	0	0
Proceeds of Theatrical Entertainment got up by Mrs. E. S. Walker	700	0	0
Mr. T. C. Lee	50	0	0
D. S. P.	41	0	0
Mr. W. T. Morrison	100	0	0
Local Treasurer Bombay Army Subscription of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers ...	122	0	0
F. A. T. Phillips	100	0	0
Mr. J. E.	50	0	0
Colonel R. D. Thomas	50	0	0
Mr. G. Bread	78	5	0
Mr. W. L. Williams	50	0	0
Rs.	103,092	15	0

KING KING & Co.

Bombay 23rd January 1900.

The "New York Herald" publishes the following telegram from Lisbon :—There is a rumour current here, particularly in the Republican and Opposition Press, to the effect that the British and German Governments intend to force Portugal to acquiesce in the seizure of Lorenzo Marques. This rumour, though peremptorily contradicted by the Governmental papers, such as the "Novidades" and the "Diario de Noticias," obtains general credence. In official circles it is believed that negotiations between this country and Great Britain are being carried on. If Portugal was to receive a good sum in compensation, the cession of the Delagoa Bay territory would not create the bad effect on the public that it would have done two or three years ago. As regards the secret treaty, absolutely nothing is known.

The "Times" correspondent at New York wrote on Dec. 31 :—That some treaty or bargain concerning Delagoa Bay exists, to which England and Germany are parties, is commonly believed here, though the Lokalanzeiger story is not accepted as an accurate account of the matter. America has no direct interest in the question, except a friendly interest. It is discussed in the American Press as a question of European concern only. If we have in common with England a dispute with France concerning her encroachments on Liberia, the facts are not yet known, and no decisive line has been taken by the Press. The voyage of the American cruiser Montgomery to that coast was criticised by the Boer Press as intended to help England in South Africa. This is a good enough specimen of the tales, and the comment based on them, in which that Press, or part of it, indulges.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GOVERNOR-ELECT OF BOMBAY.

WILL ARRIVE ON FEBRUARY 17.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

Lord Northcote will go out to Bombay in the s. s. India.

[The India leaves London on Thursday next and Marseilles on February 1st. The steamer connects at Aden with the Arabia and his Excellency may be expected to arrive in Bombay on the 17th prox.]

THE S. S. MOMBASA.

The disabled steamer Mombasa has been towed into Malta.

DEATH OF MR. A. H. PLUNKETT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 23.

Mr. A. H Plunkett, C.I.E., late City Magistrate of Poona, died at Dalsorie, this morning. A telegram was received yesterday that he had fainted and this morning news comes of his demise. The deceased was much respected in Poona and also in Bombay. He had completed about 55 years service to Government and retired about two years ago. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

BHOWNAGAR-BOUND CRAFT FOUNDERS.

CREW RESCUED.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Franz Ferdinand, Captain G. Nicolich, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Trieste via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers. The Captain reports that on Saturday last, the vessel left Karachi, at 11-30 p.m., and during the night and at daybreak we met with fresh wind and rough sea. On Sunday, 21st inst., at 6-45 a.m., we sighted a boat containing 8 men, without sails, in danger, and asking for help. We went alongside and asked what they wanted. They asked to be saved, as their boat was not fit to keep the sea. We took them on board. We had the intention to abandon the boat, but on their request we tied the boat to tow her and proceeded on our voyage On the 22nd owing to high sea the boat sunk and we cut the rops, being quite unable to take the boat on board. The boat belonged to one Hajee Jacob of Kurrachee. The following are the statements of the rescued men who are brought to Bombay :—We left Karachi by the boat Rupare, on the 17th inst., with a cargo of 501 bags Indian grain for Jamnagar; the weather was fair, but on the following day a storm with high sea overtook us, both sails having been torn we were to anchor with both anchors, but through the storm we lost the anchors and the rudder and we were going a drift. Considering the critical position, we threw 300 bags of grain into the sea. The boat commenced leaking. We were supplied with rice, flour, bread, and drinking water, but all was damaged by sea water, and we were therefore without food for two days. We were about 50 miles from the shore. We left all our effects in the boat except the clothes and blankets we took with us.

DETERIORATION OF THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With regard to some statistical observations I made at yesterday's meeting of the Corporation on the subject of the deterioration of public health in the city for some years past, allow me please to correct some discrepancies, which have crept in the published report of the proceedings in your columns this morning. The principal point I tried to impress on the minds of my colleagues was the annually swelling ratio of total mortality per 1,000. I observed that, apart from plague, fevers, phthisis and diseases of the respiratory organs contributed fully 50 per cent. of the total number of deaths. That a death-rate of 41·11 per mille was indeed of a most disquieting character. The plague was a calamitous visitation, no doubt, but at the highest, it has not claimed more than 22 deaths per 1,000 of the population in 1898-99. It is a visitation which we do not consider to be of a permanent character. It may be that the city may not yet be rid of it for another year or two. But it may be reasonably expected to quit us soon. Not so with fevers of a variety of type, phthisis, and the complaints arising from respiratory organs. These are endemic and deaths from them may be anticipated from year to year. It is in reference to these, then, that the attention of those who are primarily responsible for the better health of the city must be directed, and my principal point was to urge all facts in connexion with them.

Now the essential facts in respect of the City's death-rate during the last 20 years may be here related as briefly as possible. The average mortality per 1,000 of the population from 1881 to 1885 was 27·16. During the two years (1886 & 1887) it fell to 23·25, the lowest reached but never surpassed. From 1888 to 1890, the ratio was again 25·74. But it seems that from 1891, the death-rate has gone on mounting higher as may be seen from the following figures :—

	Per 1000.
1891	29·01
1892	31·26
1893	25·80
1894	33·25
1895	30·52

The average for the five years immediately preceding the date of the outbreak of the plague was 31·21. Let us now take the total mortality statistics for the last three years, including plague.

	Per 1000
1897-7	40·71 (Plague = 2·36)
1897-8	58·28 (" = 13·39)
1898-9	63·23 (" = 22·12)

If plague deaths are excluded, the mortality per 1,000 works out as under :—

1897-97	38·35
1897-98	44·89
1898-99	41·11

Practically then, the average of the triennial period (exclusive of plagues) gives us a ratio of 41·45, or say more by 10·24. Is there no cause for uneasiness in this swelling death ratio? From 23·25 in 1887 to 41·45 in 1898 is indeed a frightful increase which must fill everyone solicitous for the better health of the city with unquietude, if not alarm.

What may be this increase principally owing to? Looking at the mortality tables of the Health Department I find that have in the population of the City is created by three special complaints, fever, phthisis, and diseases of the respiratory organs. I give below the statistics :—

	Ratio per 1000.		
	Fevers	Phthisis	Diseases of Respiratory Organs
1894	7·86	4·37	6·55
1895	10·79	4·39	5·96
1896	10·68	5·85	6·49
1897	8·46	7·21	9·51
1898	5·09	6·84	10·24
Average	7·96	5·73	7·68

Leaving alone the first two years before the plague outbreak let us consider the above statistics for the last three. Working out the results of each kind of disease and their respective ratio to the total mortality, I find that fever is 21 per cent., phthisis 16 per cent., and diseases of the respiratory organs 21 per cent. That is to say 48 per cent. in all. Thus half the deaths occurring in Bombay are owing to these three diseases. I again ask whether this is not a condition of public health which demands immediate attention? So much effort is concentrated on measures of ridding the plague, measures which even after an expenditure of 45 lakhs have proved almost fruitless, that the remedy for the above-named diseases has escaped general attention. But if the abnormal death-rate of the city is at all to be reduced, then, I repeat, it is high time some efficacious measures were adopted to cause this growing evil. I need not here refer to the death-rate of London or the capitals of Continental Europe, or of New York. They all range between 15 and 18 per 1,000. St. Petersburg alone had two years ago a death-rate of 29. If such be the sanitary condition of Europe, merely, Bombay, which is considered the first city in India, should try to emulate the sanitary authorities of Europe so as to bring down the mortality to at least 20 to 22 per 1,000.

I am not in a position to ascribe to any particular cause or causes the larger number of deaths from fever. Our local experts assign a variety of reasons, but so far no authoritative or conclusive reason has been given. But as far as phthisis and diseases of the respiratory organs are concerned it is admitted that overcrowdedness is the principal cause. This overcrowdedness, therefore, demands urgent attention. In his report the Health Officer observed that at least six localities in the heart of the town are most thickly populated. The number of inhabitants per acre in these localities may be clearly discerned from the following :—

Khara Talao	670	persons per acre.
Chakla	628	"
Kumbarwada	616	"
Market	535	"
Bunleshwar	534	"
Umarkhadi	503	"

Apart from these localities there are places in healthier quarters where, too, overcrowding is rampant. The Health Officer alludes to an instance where there are 4 rooms, 12 by 16, in which were accommodated as many as 64 servants! It is on this direction that constructive measures should be taken. I do not here enter into the economic causes which, to a certain extent, have led to overcrowding. These must be separately treated. But I think I have brought a sufficient number of facts in respect of the public health of the city to make every citizen think out for himself, and notably the representatives of the rate-payers in the Corporation, how the deterioration discernible for some years past may best be remedied. The phenomena to which I have drawn attention are not new. But their very familiarity has in a way made us neglect their significance. It is, however, time that they were no longer neglected, but carefully attended to.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 23. D. E. WACHA.

THE CURRENCY.

BENGAL CHAMBER PROTEST.

THE following resolution of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been sent to Government with a request that it be telegraphed to the Secretary of State for India :—

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regard with grave alarm the consequences which may result to the trade of India from the stoppage at the beginning of the busy season by the Secretary of State for India without any notice, the sale of Telegraphic Transfer remittances from London at Is. 4 5-32d under the gold Coinage Act No. 2 of 1899. This Act and Government Notification No. 333, A of the same date have been understood to provide for an unlimited issue of currency notes in India on the security of a gold deposit with the Secretary of State for India at the rate of Is. 4 5-32 d. Sub-section (3) of Section (2) of the Act as amended on 9th July, 1898, declared that the Act would remain in force until the 21st June, 1900. The intention of the Act and also its result were to ensure a constant supply of rupees at a fixed sterling price at a few hours' notice to prevent exchange rising above Is 4 5-32 d. per rupee. Banking and mercantile communities believed that these provisions would remain in force until the date specified in the Act. The Committee consider that the gravest injury to the export trade as well as to the vast internal trade of India must result from a recurrence of the extreme monetary insecurity from which the Indian trade has periodically suffered in recent years and are of opinion that the present circumstances demand the immediate resumption of sales of Telegraphic Transfer remittances at a maximum of Is. 4 5-32d.

THE BAGHDAD-BASRA RAILWAY.

TERMS OF THE CONCESSION.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* sends to that journal the unpublished text of the preliminary convention agreed to at Constantinople on the 23rd ult., between Turkey and the German Anatolia Railway Company relative to a concession for a line to Baghdad and Basra :—

"The following agreement has been come to between H.E. Zihni Pasha Minister of Commerce and Public Works, on behalf of the Imperial Government, and Dr. von Siemens, president of the board of directors of the Anatolia Railway Company, on behalf of this company in conformity with the Imperial Irade which was in consequence of a decision of the Cabinet Council submitted to the lofty sanction of the Sovereign.

"The Anatolia Railway Company undertakes to construct within a maximum period of eight years and to exploit a railway line of the regular gauge of 1·44 metres from Konieh to Basra by way of Baghdad on conditions and guarantees to be determined by common agreement between the Sublime Porte and the said company.

"The Sublime Porte recognizes that it is in conformity with the public interest to grant to the Anatolia Railway Company the concession asked for.

"It is understood that the company will immediately undertake the necessary surveys and as soon as possible submit to the approval of the Sublime Porte the draft conventions and estimates of rates.

"The question of guarantees will be discussed after the completion of the surveys and upon the request of the company, as well as the other conditions.

"It is understood that the company binds itself from this date never to cede or transfer to any other company the existing line from Haidar Pasha to Angora and Konieh nor that to be constructed from Konieh to Baghdad and Basra. The Imperial Government on its side likewise preserves the power of buying up the line from Konieh to Baghdad and Basra. In this case if the Imperial Government does not care to exploit it by its own agents, it will not cede the exploitation thereof to another company but promises to secure its exploitation by the Anatolia Company on lease.

"In case an understanding is impossible between the contracting parties as to the conditions of the convention or as to the direction of the line, they will recover their liberty of action without either party having free to make or demand from the other the slightest indemnity in any form whatever.

"The present convention has been, in conformity with the Irade, drawn up in duplicate and signed and exchanged at Constantinople on the 11th (23rd) December, 1899, the 20th Shaaban 1317."

THE FAMINE.

RELIEF MEASURES IN BOMBAY.

A NOTIFICATION of the Famine Department, Bombay, issued last night, says :—

During the week ending the 13th instant there was rain in parts of the Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar Districts and the Native States of Jamkhandi and Daphapur. Except in one aluka of Dharwar, where 90 cents were registered, the fall was insignificant and of no benefit to the surviving rabi crops. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Ahmedabad, Broach, the Panch Mahals, Poona, Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolaba; elsewhere they are almost stationary. The district reports on the situation are summarised.

The progress statement of relief measures for the week ending the 13th instant, shows the numbers on relief compared below with those of the preceding week as follows :—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	532,740	581,592
Dependants	129,203	147,580
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	28,144	33,786

The following new relief works were started during the week under report :—

Ahmedabad.—Improving the Ghodasar Tank and the Asarwa Tank.

Broach.—Nadida Tank.

Sholapur.—Repairs to the Karmala Ajjpur Road.

Ahmednagar.—Clearing silt from the Shirdi Tank and metalling for the Kharda-Shrigonda Road.

Nasik.—Clearing metal for the Sinnar-Wavi Road and the Bombay Agra Road.

Bijapur.—Horti-Nimbal Road.

The works mentioned below have been added to the famine programme :—

Sholapur.—Improving the Karmala-Jategaon Road and metalling for the Ka-humb-Yermala Road.

Ahmednagar.—Ambegaon-Poona Road.

The progress reports of District Medical Officers show the state of health of the people on relief works and in the affected villages to be generally good and the sanitary arrangements of relief camps to be satisfactory. A further sum out of Rs. 1,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Commissioner for meeting medical expenditure in connection with relief works.

The following allotments have been sanctioned :—Rs. 30,000 for poor-houses in Ahmedabad; Rs. 11,000 for poor-houses in Kaira; Rs. 10,000 for poor-houses in Broach; Rs. 6,500 for poor-houses in the Panch Mahals; Rs. 10,000 for poor-houses in Sind and expenses to be incurred in transferring distressed immigrants from one relief work to another; Rs. 5,000 for poor-houses in Sholapur; and Rs. 6,000 for doles to interior villages-Servases in Bijapur.

Sir. Valabdas Mudlindas has started at his own expense a grain-shop in the town of Yeola in the Nasik District, for the sale of grain at cost price to the poor. The matter having been brought to the notice of Government by the Collector of Nasik, Mr. Valabdas has been informed that His Excellency the Governor in Council has noticed his action with much pleasure, and the credit thanks of Government have been conveyed to that gentleman for the excellent example set by him.

A further allotment of Rs. 5,500 has been placed at the disposal of the Collector of Poona for expenditure on improvement of the water supply in that district. The question of the feasibility of sinking artesian wells in the Bombay Presidency has come under the consideration of Government. A tentative work is taken of the visit to India of Mr. W. Grimp to consult him on the subject, and he has given his opinion that such wells are not likely to be successful in this part of India. The correspondence on the subject has already been made public.

The following disbursements of takavi advances made up to the end of December, 1899 in the districts named below have been reported to Government :—

District.	Under the Land Improvement Agriculturists Loans Act.	Under the Agriculturists Loans Act.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	90,718	2,74,274
Kaira	78,942	96,939
Broach	70,715	2,15,160
Surat	7,716	2,725
Ahmednagar	58,990	97,503
Poona	18,316	764
Khandesh	52,580	8,332
Nasik	28,125	28,815
Thar and Parkar	...	4,060

RELIEF WORKS.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present week in each province is shown in the following tables :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay ...	655,015	26,990	682,005
North-Western Provinces ...	3,62	24	3,870
Punjab ...	103,825	0,166	123,99
Central Provinces ...	1,0,1,124	152,986	1,174,10
Berar ...	207,719	18,478	225,28
Ajmer-Merwara ...	90,119	17,01	107,790
Total British Provinces ...	2,60,,00	43,,91	3,5,6,1 3
Native States.			
Rajputana States ...	1 4,918	34 30	199,122
Central India States ...	4,4,4	6,,28	5,,9,2
Bombay Native States ...	3,6,8,	1,5, 2	335,42
Berar ...	53,75,	9,199	6 ,1 0
Punjab Native States ...	1, ,	15,	1 50
Total Native States ...	5 3,,19	69,167	632,,-6
Grand total	2,6,3,926	503,,03	3,179,0 9

Name of Province.	Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.				
Bombay ...	711,84,	33, 7	48,641	+68,6
North-Western Provinces ...	1,152	25	1,	—,14
Punjab ...	,,84	2 0	1,5 4	+,4,3
Central Provinces ...	124,2,	32,, 1	15,,3 8	+76,2
Berar ...	1,272	20,0	21,2 0	+,033
Ajmer-Merwara ...	...	...	...	...
Total British Provinces ...	...	...	...	...
Native States.				
Rajputana States ...	...	...	...	...
Central India States ...	143,83	12,16	145,948	+13,7,6
Bombay Native States ...	3,,,83	24,00	330,,65	+,65,
Berar ...	53,186	11,27	64,431	+1,,84
Punjab Native States ...	1,86	465	1,310	—210
Total Native States ...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	...	...	...	...

*Figures not reported, same as last.

THE KHOTI BILL.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

The following Report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, and the Bill as amended by the Committee, were published last night :—

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. IV of 1898 (a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880).

We have carefully considered the Bill and have obtained valuable information and opinions from a large number of Government officers and private gentlemen specially conversant with the subject.

We submit our recommendations in the form of the Bill as amended by us.

The most essential feature of the amended Bill is the abolition of crop-shares and of the annual appraisements, and the substitution of rents fixed on a simple and equitable principle.

Statistics show that on the average, and making due allowance for fallows, the value of the crop of a field is equivalent to six times the assessment on that field, or in other words the assessment represents as a rule a sixth part of the value of the produce.

On this basis we have proceeded to substitute for the variable rents hitherto payable in the form of a share of the crop, rents payable in cash, the amount of which will bear to the sum of six times the assessment, the same proportion which the crop-share bore to the gross annual produce.

Thus a tenant who is now liable to pay, as rent half of the crop, as estimated by annual appraisement would, under our proposal, pay rent amounting to three times the assessment.

Clause 10 of the Bill as amended contains a new section (33 A), by subsection (4) of which effect would be given to this proposal.

The adoption of this principle would remove all occasions for disputes as to the necessity for landlying fallow and thus admit of the repeal of Section 14 of the Act, as proposed in clause 2 of the amended Bill.

We consider that it is desirable that rents should ordinarily be payable in cash, and provide accordingly in the Bill as amended section 33A, but in case the tenant should prefer to make payment wholly or partly in kind we have inserted (as s

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

CATTLE PROTECTION AGITATION.

The Ahmedabad correspondent says:—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad was held at the Nagarsheth's bungalow, on Friday evening, last, for the purpose of presenting a petition to his Excellency the Governor to prevent the slaughter of cattle, which is taking place every day in the slaughter-houses of the city. On Thursday last printed handbills were circulated throughout the city, signed by thirty persons, of whom one was a Parsi, two Mahomedans, one Jew, and the rest Hindus. Mr. Jasangbhai Dhanjibhai was called to the chair. The object of convening the meeting was explained at length by Mr. Vaseejee Sakerlal Vakil. After this Mr. Keshavlal Motilal Vakil read out the draft petition to be presented to his Excellency, which was unanimously adopted by those present. A resolution was also passed by the meeting that a deputation should wait upon his Excellency in Bombay, in order fully to acquaint him with the real grievances of the people of Ahmedabad upon the matter. Messrs. L. M. Wadia, Desaibhai Kalidas Vakil, and Dr. Joseph Benjamin spoke very feelingly upon the subject, denouncing the inhuman act of slaughtering cattle which are so very useful for agricultural and other purposes. More than two thousand persons assembled about the bungalow to express their sympathy with the object of the meeting. A committee of twenty-four persons was appointed, with Messrs. Vasajirai Sakerlal, Desaibhai Kalidas, Ganesh Pandit, Chimanlal Nagindas, and others, as secretaries, to collect subscriptions to further the object of the meeting by buying up cattle and to maintain and keep them in good condition. About Rs. 2,000 were subscribed on the spot and with the sum outside the fund amounted to more than Rs. 4,000. The proceedings of the meeting were briefly wired to his Excellency the same evening and a favourable reply is said to have been received by the president of the meeting.

Mr. Ambalal Sakerlal Desai, M. A., L. L. B., the late Chief Justice of Baroda, who has received the title of Dewan Bahadur from the Government of India very recently, was invited by the members of the "Brahmo-Kshatri Association last week and presented with a valedictory address in the Wadi of the Association. Rao Bahadur Lalubhai Nandlal presided on the occasion and the address was read by the secretary of the Association. Some of the members highly eulogised the career of Mr. Ambalal in the judicial department of Baroda, and the part he took in promoting the cause of vernacular education. Mr. Ambalal thanked the members of his own community for presenting him with the address, and said that he would take every means to further the interests of his community whenever opportunity offered.

On Sunday an evening party was held in honor of Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal in the Guzerat Club, when a large number of guests were invited. The evening passed very pleasantly in singing to the accompaniment of a harmonium. At midnight the gathering dispersed, when Mr. Ambalal, loaded with garlands, left the Club in the midst of hearty cheers from those present.

SOCIAL GATHERING AT HOLKAR COLLEGE, INDORE.

This gathering, writes a correspondent, was held on the 20th instant in the spacious compound of the College. All the past and present professors and students of the College were duly and cordially invited by the secretaries, Messrs. Apte and Upadhye. Those with the members of the managing committee and the worthy president of that body, Mr. E. N. Deo, had arranged everything in excellent style. The day began with a football match. Two elevens were selected from among the college players, led respectively by Messrs. Dandvate and Vaishampayan; and these gave a nice exhibition of one of the most manly games though to the students by their Principal, Mr. Cholmondeley. After a hard and fast struggle the only goal of the morning was scored by Mr. Vaishampayan's side. After football followed tea in the reading-room. Talk was also well managed. After this followed Prof. Ghate's lecture on "Reading." Before the commencement of the lecture, Mr. Deo president of the managing committee, gave a short history of the origin, the object and the progress of this institution. He then read a few words of regret felt by the students on account of the absence of Professor Patankar. Letters from Messrs. Apte, Prabhuna, Tombe, and from Prof. Patankar, expressing their sympathies and regrets were then dealt with. Professor Ghate then began his lecture before a large audience of a number of students and Professors Gokhale, Ahmed, Desai, and Bhandarker and Mr. Kotwal, the only graduate of the College, present then. The lecture was full of advice to the students and the subject "Reading" was adequately and ably dealt with in a few pointed and pregnant sentences by the lecturer. At the end of the lecture a vote of thanks to the lecturer and to Professor Desai, who had graced the occasion with his presence in spite of his recent illness, was then proposed by Mr. Deo; and it was cordially responded to by all present.

After the lecture, all were allowed to have their choice of indoor and outdoor games. At about 11-30 a.m. the bell for lunch was rung in the club house. Games were resumed and this went on till 2-30 p.m., when Professor Ahmed took a photograph of the assembly. The Principal, Mr. Cholmondeley, was present on the occasion. A photograph of all the students present was then taken by Professor Ahmed. After the photo, the gymnasium teacher of the college gave a fine exhibition of gymnastic feats on the single and parallel bars in the college gymnasium. Then followed a game at football till 6-30 p.m., when Professor Gokhale performed a series of experiments with the vacuum tubes and X rays. He not only showed the experiments, but also explained the effect the meaning, and the cause that led to every experiment. After the experiments followed dinner. Professors Ghate Bhandarker, Gokhale and Ahmed were present on the occasion. The reading-room was nicely decorated and arranged, and it throws not a little credit on the capabilities and exertions of the managing committee and the secretaries. The dinner was followed by pan-supari, attar, gulab, singing and music.

Mr. Paranjpe, a well-known singer, entertained the company ably seconded by Mr. Durgaprasad Dube, one of the accomplished players here. Music was continued till 2 o'clock in the morning. Thus ended the gala day of the Holkar College, and it is but their due that the managing committee, members, the secretaries, and the president should be heartily thanked by all the past and present students of the Holkar College for the splendid arrangements and the delighting entertainments with which they welcomed, gladdened and cheered the vast crowd of students and professors, past and present.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths	Death from a Cause.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	12	3	11
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	17	8	52
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pangewadi, Bazargate, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	49	15	74
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	1	0	19
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Carpenter, Kamathipura, Nesbit, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	23	8	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	9	3	24
G Malabar and Worlee	1	2	27
Wazir Hyderabad	0	0	0
Wards Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	33	43
Total	117	72	335
Total plague deaths to date	63,704	55,327	
Same date last year	51	75	228

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality of Lower Damaun, on Sunday, was four, the victims being a Doobla of Kharivadi, a Mahomedan of Kharawad, Hari Narron, a well-to-do sooter of Navi Oli, and Gangadas Jamnadas, a Bania lad of ten, in the mandwas in Chokdi. The last two deaths were very regrettable calamities. The first of them being of one who was doing lucrative business in Bombay and who was telegraphed to come to Damaun to assist a relative who was attacked with plague. She died on the 16th instant. Mootee was attacked and died on the 19th instant, and Hari Narron was attacked and died on the 21st instant. In both families young children have been left. The second case was that of Gangadas, son of Jamnadass Fakirbhoy, a Bania merchant of Vania Vad, who in the beginning of this month removed with his brother Manekdass and children to the mandwa in Chokdi, where Jamnadass' youngest son, Gopaldas, was attacked with plague, and died on the 19th. This was followed by the death of Manekdass' daughter on the 20th instant and the death of Gangadas on the 21st instant. These three deaths on three consecutive days in the Chokdi have alarmed the occupants of the numerous mandwas.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in pound air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

A COMBINED TRIBUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I request your indulgence in letting me add a word of tribute to the memory of my late friend, Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.S.I., and no less to the noble and sympathetic act of H. E. Lord Sandhurst, in having personally identified himself in unveiling the statue of the deceased—an act which unconsciously lends an additional lustre to the slightly misunderstood, but withal distinguished, career of the Bombay Governor.

In Mr. Chandawarkar's discerning words, the life of the late Mr. Bengali was, above all, 'a good and godly life animated by the holy principle of *Toil and Trust*." These are true and pithy words about the deceased gentleman, as I may speak from many agreeable recollections.

I was deeply touched for many years with the unwavering and practical sympathies he accorded me in company with his worthy associates—such as the late Cama Reformers and Mr. Cursetji Rustomji Cama, who fortunately still lives with a quiet shield of fame ever increasingly shining,—in my incessant struggles against multifarious public evils, wrongs and general illiteracness of the early sixties and seventies. He was keenly interested in all my up-hill work for the reform of various administrations and communities; and his close support was one of my mainstays in those unique struggles. His noble messages to me from time to time were generous and inspiriting.

Lord Sandhurst has unconsciously revealed himself in so magnificently presenting Mr. Bengali as a durable exemplar for Bombay, I should say and probably his Excellency meant it himself—for the whole Native India. Mr. Chandawarkar does justice to himself and the increasing body of all right-minded patriots in stating, that the most beautifully built city would be nothing unless inhabited by such blameless and beautiful lives as that one of my best friends of days past so truly and so grandly bore.

If India were flooded by noble and intelligent patriots of the Bengali type, I feel I am in a position to say we shall not have to weep much for the absence from our land of the rabid types taking delight in igniting the sordid and the illiterate to murder their own parental rulers, at least once a year! With more leisure and a little more stay in England Seth Sorabji Shapurji would have proved—as he already was in a large measure—the John Bright of India. This great leader of broad, commanding, sun-like features, cogent and incisive in his expressions, whose chirography was as charmingly round and clear and bold, as he personally was fearlessly independent, but truly modest and reticent, deserves a pithy little biography to be written of him, to show the present and the future ages to come, the sort of public men whom India sorely needs in large numbers as a virtuous and elevating example worthy to be followed alike by a commoner, a merchant or a prince.

I am sure, Sir, you who have so worthily descended from the times when Bengali charmed and adorned Bombay and cheered the mofussil, where I have always dwelt, will bear me out even in more than I could say of him in such brief note.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHAH ARDESDIR.

Baroda.

WATER RATES AT THANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The inhabitants of Thana and residents of Bombay who have sojourned temporarily in Thana through plague are joyous over the successful efforts of the Municipal President and Chairman to take the water-supply from the Tansa pipe; but it is a matter of regret to them that the arrangements for supplying water from the public pipes are not adequate. The poor in spite of their straitened circumstances pay a heavy price for water, for which the local municipality is not to be blamed, but the wonder is, that no metre or measure is kept at public pipes to ascertain the quantity of water given. How is a clerk at a pipe to know whether four or five gallons of water are received by an individual, for which he has to pay one pie? To decide as to the quantity of water given is in the power of the clerk; but I find that their discretion is misused, and the public are thus put to loss. For my part, my family servant was charged the other day two pies, because she fetched four or five gallons of water in two pots instead of one. The illiterate, say even the literate, can't ascertain that a particular pot contains either four or five gallons of water or more or less than that. The poor are thus put to much disadvantage in these days of hardships due to this cycle of necessity. I see some of the customers fetching water in earthen pots, and how does the Municipality expect all to bring handas (copper pots) of four or five gallons? Will the Municipality incur much expense by keeping a measure, say a handa of four or five gallons at each public pipe, to avoid the every-day jingling between Municipal clerks and customers? How this matter has escaped the notice of the President and Chairman is a problem.—Yours, &c.,

Thana, Jan. 22. GUPTE.

THANA NEWS.

OUR correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—Mr Robert J. Lord, J.P., lately acting Judge of Thana, left for Bombay to take up his new appointment as Under-Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, on Wednesday. Mr. J. J. Heaton, C.S., Sessions Judge of Nassik, received charge of the offices of the District Court of Thana, on Friday last. The camp of Mr. Edward Lawrence, B. A., Collector and District Magistrate at Thana, is at present in the Moorbad Taluka. He now proposes to open a new test work shortly for the famine-stricken people and men, who arrive from the up-country famine-affected districts in the Kalyan Division of the Thana District.—Rama Katodi, a watchman, at Bhore Ghat, near Campoli, was unmercifully murdered by a notorious dacoit, named Jania Naik, of Bhandar-Dara, in the Thana District, last week. There was, it is said, ill-feeling between the deceased and the dacoit; because the former used to give information to the District Police of the latter's whereabouts. The notorious Jania Naik is still at large.

The general health is good in Thana, but fever and small-pox prevail in the native town. Three births and thirty-eight deaths (including seven deaths from small-pox) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. On Thursday the thermometer reading ranged from 55 to 72 degrees in the shade, the lowest temperature recorded in the week ended to-day.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 13th January, 1900:—Ludwig Weber, manager of Mercantile Mission Branch, Mangalore, improvements in roofing tiles, James Richard Bell, consulting engineer, and Ellen Halsall Bell, spinster, both of Kensington, W. an improvement of Bell's single chain dredger, to be entitled "Bell's wire-rope dredger." Arther Vallez and Felix Giraud, engineers, of Paris a process and apparatus for the direct manufacture of sugar powder. Harry Phillips Davis, electrical engineer, of Pittsburg, an Gilbert Wright, electrical engineer Wilkinsburg, both in Pennsylvania, improvements in controllers for electric motors. Richard Henry Sunderland, clothier, of Birmingham, Frederick Sunderland, manufacturer, of Birmingham and Georgs Marshall, mechanic, of Small Heath, near Birmingham, improvements in acetylene gas generators. Victor Belsanger gentleman of Sea View, Marshfield, Massachusetts, improvements in spinning and twisting machines, Henry James Kimman and Edward Nash Hurley, engineers of Chicago, U. S. A. improvements in direct acting engines, particularly adapted to pneumatic hammers. Messrs. Walker and Whyte, Rice Millers, of Rangoon, making fuel briquettes from paddy husk or other material. Annie Ewin the wife of William Bellew Ewin, of Calcutta, an automatic self-adjusting railway sleeper.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd January, 1900.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	23	8	18 p.m.	..	45
Suez	23	2	50 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 23rd January, 1900.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	27	8	...	3
" Karachi	27	...	...	3
" Madras	21	...	...	1

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is burning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 2s., 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in pound air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MEMORANDUM ON FAMINE RELIEF.

COMMENTING on the memorandum of the Government of India on famine relief, the *Indian Spectator* voices the apprehension of the public in the matter. Our contemporary says thus.—Indian newspapers, all over the country, view the memorandum on famine relief, circulated by the Government of India, with the liveliest apprehension. There is no disposition to question the genuineness of the sympathy of the Government with the famine stricken people, or to ignore their anxiety not to interfere with the system of relief so far as it does not exceed their requirements. The apprehension is chiefly due to the fear that, if the situation prove beyond the resources of Government, there would be nothing for it but to view with patient faith the scenes of suffering and death, which were so conspicuous in pre-British days.

In the opinion of the "Rast Goftar" the Government of India's warning circular to the administrations of the different famine stricken provinces seems to have had but very little effect on the increase of the number of people demanding and receiving State-relief. Last week there was again a substantial increase in the number of distressed persons appealing for help. The increase was about 1,79,000 bringing the total to 31,79,000, of which over 25 millions were in British provinces and 6,50,000 in the Native States. The figures speak for themselves, and serve to show the intensity of the suffering caused by the failure of the rains last year. The very fact that there has been such an enormous increase in the figures in the course of one single week, and that, too, in spite of all the care that could be taken by the authorities to administer relief to the really needy and the destitute shows the necessity of looking more closely than hitherto into the economic condition of the country, and of putting it on a sounder basis.

STATE RELIEF AND SECTARIAN CHARITY.

With regard to Lord George Hamilton's suggestion to make Christian missionaries in India responsible for famine relief work in defined areas, the "Indian Spectator" remarks that "while we have every confidence in the humanity of Christian missionaries in India, we are inclined to think that Lord George Hamilton's suggestion, contained in a letter written by his Private Secretary to the Lord Mayor of London, to make them responsible for famine relief work in defined areas or particular branches, will not meet with the approval of responsible administrators in this country. It was made a matter of complaint against Sir Anthony MacDonnell that, during the last famine, he did not utilise the services of Missionaries as they were offered. But Sir Anthony knows the country, and was doubtless aware of the danger of giving rise to an impression that the Government even countenanced any sort of connection between famine relief and the ministers of any particular faith. So far as Native Christians are concerned, the Missionaries may be a suitable agency for the distribution of relief, but even in their case, it is much preferable to keep the State relief quite apart from voluntary and sectarian charity."

PARSEE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Referring to the letter of Mr. K. D. Khambatta, of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, the *Rast Goftar* favours the formation of a Parsee Volunteer Corps, and observes:—In favour of this important testimony has been from time to time forthcoming from high Military officials themselves, conspicuous among whom have been such men as H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and General Gatacre. If practical proofs were wanting of their efficiency, one has only to remember the great success which attended the Parsee Volunteer Corps of 1832 in Bombay, or to turn his eyes towards the Prsee element in the Volunteer Corps of Quetta, Poona and other places in the Mofussil at the present day, and the high opinion that has been enlisted on their side. The loyalty of the community is above suspicion. Mr. Khambatta tells us that General Gatacre was not many years ago "pleased to remark that one of his aspirations in life, if he lived permanently in Bombay, would be to raise a detachment of good fighting men from the community."

NOTICES UNDER THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT.

Touching the hardship of the notices issued by the Municipal Commissioner under the Epidemic Diseases Act the *Indian Spectator* remarks:—So long ago as July last we called attention to the hardships caused by the Municipal Commissioner issuing notices in large numbers under the Epidemic Diseases Act, calling upon owners of houses to carry out repairs necessary to ensure sanitation. The object, as we said then, is a laudable one, and nobody wishes its achievement to be indefinitely postponed. But it should not be forgotten that sanitation is for the people and not the people for sanitation. The public feeling on the subject has at last found vent in the Corporation, but we expected the Commissioner pleads the authority of Government against the recommendation of the Commissioners. It is time, therefore, that Government intervened to moderate the speed and energy with which this provision of the Act is being enforced to the detriment of hundreds of poor people who have a small house for their sole property.

The *Rast Goftar* is of a different opinion. Our contemporary says:—The debate on the estimated charges for house inspection, in the Corporation, on Monday last, was to judge from the reports, a lively one, and shows which serves to show what a strong tendency there is, even in the best of Municipal councils of the country, to consult at times the good of particular interests to the detriment of the interests of the community at large. The figures which the Commissioner gave, of the number of houses taken in hand for improvements in course of the last two years and a half, ought to have convinced the Corporation that the progress was after all not so alarming as to justify them to give a decision which would greatly practically their own resolution of a previous date, and introduce a new element of danger to the well being of the city.

The *Gujarati* discourses thus:—The Corporation has come in for a good deal of criticism for disallowing Rs. 3,700 in connection with the expenses of inspecting houses and serving notices. What has most surprised and even enraged certain persons is that a European Corporator like Sir George Cotton should have been found in the ranks of those who were in favour of the policy of 'going slowly' in the matter of serving notices upon house-owners. Those who can afford to live in palatial bungalows or complacently smoke a cigar in their editorial chair and dash off indignant articles cannot be blamed if they cannot appreciate the hardships and inconveniences to which both tenants and house-owners are put by issuing notices in an indiscriminate manner at this time. But well-informed Corporators in touch with the people can not afford to be blind to what they see before their very eyes That does not mean that the Corporation are in favour of maintaining insanitary buildings or rookeries. As to the necessity of sanitary improvement there is no question.

THE MEMORY OF MR. S. S. BENGALEE.

The *Indian Spectator* says Lord Sandhurst made an appropriate speech on the occasion of unveiling the statue of the late Mr. S. S. Bengalee on Tuesday, and observes:—It was left for the Hon'ble Chandavarkar, who proposed the vote of thanks to the Governor for presiding on the occasion, to add the warmth of personal reminiscence to the proceedings of the evening. Strong, sympathetic and progressive, Mr. Bengalee was, indeed an example which was never needed so sorely as in these days when there is, perhaps, as much truckling to popular fancies as to the powers-that-be. Both Lord Sandhurst and Mr. Chandavarkar referred to Mr. Bengalee's great virtue of never running with the mob. He never knew what it was to sit on the fence. He thought clearly, felt strongly, and spoke frankly. Many were the directions in which he made himself usefully felt. His sympathy for the poor, the widow and the orphan is well-known. A selfless man and stainless gentleman was Mr. Bengalee, and the citizens of Bombay have done themselves honour by the way in which they have commemorated his memory.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes:—The large and representative gathering which attended on that interesting occasion shows in what universal respect and esteem the deceased gentleman (Mr. Bengalee) was held. Mr. Chichgar while referring in eulogising but none the less justly deserved terms, to the many sided activities of Mr. Bengalee, very rightly said that the large sum of Rs. 51,215 collected goes to show the popularity in which he was held.

The *Gujerati* observes:—He (Mr. Bengalee) was a Citizen of many-sided activity endowed with an active mind and broad heart and inspired by progressive ideals. As a journalist, an author, a friend of education, a social reformer, a pioneer of female medical aid and a friend of the poor and labouring classes he had made himself respected by all classes of the native community. Lord Sandhurst and the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar did full justice to the sterling qualities he showed in his memorable career. The public of Bombay in erecting a statue in his honour have honoured themselves, and we are glad it has been located on an excellent site given by government.

The *Native Opinion* says:—That the late Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali was a many-sided character and that therefore the Bombay public should enshrine his memory in marble was a matter of course. He was one of that notable band of old workers who strove hard mentally, physically and even with their purse to push forward the vehicle of a people's moral progress. To Mr. Sorabji the Hindu or the Mahomedan was no longer a distinct identity from the Parsi, and so commingled was he and his old fellows with the other communities that any sectional movement likely to harm others neither he nor others would ever encourage.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in pound air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a letter from a Hanseatic correspondent upon "Germany's Relations to England." This correspondent is induced by the attitude of a number of German journals to "explain to a more extensive public both at home and abroad the view" taken by the population of Hamburg and other maritime towns of the policy of the empire towards England."

After admitting that the dislike of England now spreading throughout Germany is also entertained in Hamburg, the writer adds that, this fact cannot mislead any sensible man into a sort of permanent and hereditary hostility to England. The conduct of England towards the Boers, hard and even unjust as it may be deemed, does not seem to offer any more reason for irritation than Russia's treatment of the Finns, which leaves German Russophils entirely unmoved. No opponent of the anti-English agitation has ever thought of attempting to force the empire into a position of antagonism to Russia, or of indulging in such extravagant outbursts of spits and insult against Russia as the Anglophobe Press daily directs against England. The writer urges that Germany should keep on friendly terms with both Powers, and in discussing the questions of Finland and the Transvaal should do so in a becoming manner. It is impossible for Germany to associate her lot with that of the Boers, who, however grateful they might be at the time, would afterwards desire to have even less to do with Germany than with England. Even in the last few years they have not refrained from measures in the sphere of commercial politics which could not but injuriously affect German interests.

The letter discusses the consequences of a change in the relations of Germany to England, such as is desired by the Anglophobes, and points out that it would result in giving Russia the choice between England and Germany. "Our interests compel us to keep England neutral and to treat her as such. We desire no alliance with her. On that point the whole of public opinion in Germany is at one with the Government. Let England undertake for herself the defence of her Indian possessions, of Egypt and the Suez Canal, against France and Russia. But, at the same time, we do not desire a national antagonism which would hamper us. We wish to feel that our present position is being maintained, which enables us to choose between Russia and England."

The position of England as a Great Power, continues the writer, depends upon her Fleet, and not upon the Army, which has suffered defeats in South Africa. Until she proposes to double the strength of the fleet has been carried out and German maritime interests are no longer so vulnerable as at present a conflict with England must be carefully avoided. Such a conflict is by no means inevitable, even after the increase in the strength of the fleet; but, whatever may be thought about that, it would at the present time be a foolhardy undertaking.

THE FLEETS OF THE POWERS.

A RETURN showing the fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States of America, and Japan has been issued as a parliamentary paper. The number of war vessels of all kinds built or building in the various countries is as follows:—

Great Britain.—Battleships, built 53, building 17; armoured cruisers, built 17, building 14; protected cruisers, built 107, building 9; unprotected cruisers, built 15; coast-defence vessels, armoured, built 13; special vessels, built 3; torpedo-vessels, built 35; torpedo-boat destroyers, built 70, building 35; first-class torpedo-boats, built 58, and building 2. Total, 438.

France.—Battleships, built 31, building 4; armoured cruisers, built 8, building 12; protected cruisers, built 30, building 4; unprotected cruisers, built 14; coast defence vessels, armoured, built 14; 1 special torpedo depot ship; torpedo vessels, built 15; torpedo-boat destroyers, built 2, building 10; torpedo boats, built 219 building 47; submarine boats built 3, and building 9. Total, 428.

Russia.—Battleships, built 12, building 12; armoured cruisers, built 10, building 2; protected cruisers, built 3, building 8; unprotected cruisers, built 3; coast-defence vessels, armoured, built 15, building 1; special vessels, built 1, building 2; torpedo vessels, built 17; torpedo-boat destroyers, built 1, building 35; torpedo-boats, built 174, and building 6. Total, 306.

Germany.—Battleships, built 13, building 7; armoured cruisers, built 3, building 3; protected cruisers, built 13, building 4; unprotected cruisers, built 21; coast-defence vessels, armoured, built 11; special vessels, built 3; torpedo vessels built 2; torpedo-boat destroyers, built 1, building 10; and torpedo boats built 113. Total, 227

United States.—Battleships, built 5, building 11; armoured cruisers, built 2, building 3; protected cruisers, built 14, building 7; unprotected cruisers, built 6; coast-defence vessels, armoured, built 10, building 4; special vessels, 1; torpedo-boat destroyers, built 1, building 19; torpedo-boats, built 10, and building 14, Total, 122.

Japan.—Battleships, built 3 building 4; armoured cruisers, built 3; building 4; protected cruisers, built 14, building 2; unprotected cruisers, built 9; coast-defence vessels, built 4; torpedo-vessels 1; torpedo-boat destroyers, built 8, building 4; torpedo-boats, built 29 and building 29. Total, 114.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY THE 23RD OF JANUARY, 1900.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased over the whole country, the fall being brisk to rapid in many places. Readings are highest in Rajputana and Gujarat and at and about Allahabad and Nagpur. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 13° below the mean of the season in Sind, the Punjab and Gujarat and at Agra, Jhansi, Ajmere, Neemuch and Surat, and the minimum from 6° to 14° in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and at Neemuch. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Cuddapah and the lowest 35° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the North-West and Central Provinces, on the Malabar Coast and in Berar and at Delhi, Bhavnagar Para, Indore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam.

Light showers have fallen at Allahabad and Saugor and a few drops at Delhi and Cawnpore.

The abnormal deficiency of pressure exceeds a tenth of an inch in the North-West and Central Provinces and Berar, and the weather there is unsettled and light local rain is probable.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 23.

Tuesday's barometrical observations show that the pressure has risen from slightly to briskly in North and Central Punjab, has been steady in Upper Burma, and has fallen elsewhere. The fall has been brisk over nearly the whole of the Peninsula, Central and North-Western Provinces, Central India and Chota Nagpur. Depression in the Central Provinces is unchanged in position, but has intensified slightly. Depression in the Punjab has partially filled up. Rain has fallen in Bihar, the east of the North-Western Provinces and of Central India, Upper India Hills, East Punjab and west sub montane districts of North-Western Provinces. Debra Dun, Mussoorie, Chakrata have received from one to two inches, Darbanga, Patna, Gorakpur, Roorkee, Simla, Murree, Nowgong and Satna from half to three-quarters of an inch. The temperature has fallen in North-West India, the Central Provinces and the peninsula, and the mean temperature is below the normal in North-West India and normal or in excess in other parts of the country. It is from six to eleven degrees below the normal in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, and is twenty-two degrees below the normal at Quetta. It is five to six degrees above the normal in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, and Berar.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·856
Temperature of the Air	degrees 73·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·2
Dew Point	57·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·571
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 79·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	66·5
General Directions of wind*	NNW, N, NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 332

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
[Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY, 22.

10 p.m. ..... 71·2

TUESDAY.—JANUARY, 23.

6 a.m.	65·9
8 a.m.	71·2
10 a.m.	72·3
2 p.m.	73·4
4 p.m.	71·4

BOMBAY SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 27TH JANUARY.

Entries closed on Monday at 7 p.m.

The Pony Hurdle Race—Distance 1 mile over 5 flights.

Mr R Hunter's b a u s m Mona by off Colour—May Flower. 14-0
Captain Young's g a g Electric, 13-3
Mr G Baldock's ch a u s g Glen, pedigree unknown
Mr Fischer's ch a g Hurlingham, 13 2 1-2
Mr Lyndon's b a h Squire, 12-3

The January Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr W A Cochrane's b e m Rags, by wire
Messrs G K and D D's bl a u s g Roy
Mr Townsend's b a u s g Spark
Mr S A W's b a u s g Truffle, 6 years
Messrs Mathuradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji br a u s m Carics
Mr R J Hunter's br a u s g Antwerp
Mr R J Hunter's ch a u s g Oaklands

The Fort Stakes—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Knaboor
Mr Rienzi b a h Regil, 5 years
Messrs Mathuradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji ch a h Carics
Mr Flower's b a h Muswood, 5 years
Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma, aged
Mr Ali bin Amer's g a h Bonaparte, aged
H H Maharaja Holkar's bl a h Sherwood

Weier Pony Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs G K and D D's ch a u s g Freddie 13 2 3-4
Messrs G K and D D's ch a m Marguerite II late Marguerite by Carraghmore H C dam by Rattle by Rarajan, 13 2 1-2
Mr R G Baldock's ch a u s g Glen pedigree unknown
Major Gough's ch a u s m The Fawn, 13 2 1-2
Mr Mil ward's b a u s m Nydia, 13 2 1-2
Mr Lyndon's br a u s m Waree, 13 3
Mr R J Hunter's ch a u s m Barbarra

The World Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Ruby, 13 2
Mr A R Amer's b a h Sweet William, 13 2
Mr Molliso 's ch ch g Sandy, 13 2 1-2
Mr Thom s b a h Killea, 13 2 1-2
Mr Fa mer's g a h Starlight, 13 1 1-4
Mr Flower's b a h Magic Fire, 13 2
Captain Purvc's b a h Advocate, 13 1 3 4
Mr Hyde's b a h London, 13 2

The Welter Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr G Hunter's br a u s g Nellgow, aged
Ara S Shah's br a u s g The Wreck, aged
Mr Townsend's b a u s g Spark
Mr Franklin's b a u s m Poissard, 5 years
Mr Fischer's br a u s g Dakin, 5 years
Messrs Tulloch and Allan's b or br a u s g Gundy by Lenner —Corrie, 5 years
Dr D ance's b a u s g Welshman, aged, pedigree unknown

Second Entries closed, Tuesday, at 7 p.m.

Horses struck out—
The World Stak s—Advocate,
The Welter Plate—Spark, Poissard.

The Mixed Handicap—Winner its 20, 2nd Rs 50, 3rd Rs 25. For Arab and C B ponies 13-3 and under holding certificates prior to 1st April 1899 and Arab and C B ponies 12 3 1-2 and under holding certificates subsequent to 31 March 1899. Weight Handicap—Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. on Friday 26th January. Distance 5 furlongs.

Entries to close at 10 a.m. on Thursday 25th January and Rs 5 more if not struck out before 12 noon on Friday 26 January.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 22nd January 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 20.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant Mr H C Kirkpatrick, Barrister-at-Law, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, leave for nine months and nineteen days.

Mr Lindsay J Robertson, Barrister-at-Law, being appointed to officiate during his absence.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr F S Cowie, of the Indian Civil Service, was placed on special duty in the Home Dept of the Govt of India.

The services of Mr C H A Hill, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

MEDICAL.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras:—Capt G Bidie, F R C S, I M S (Madras) and Capt C G Webster, I M S (Madras).

The services of Capt R L Macgregor, 2nd Battn, Royal Scots, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt F G Batten, 1st Madras Pioneers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras for employment on plague duty.

The services of Lieut G G M Wheeler, 7th Bengal Cavy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt T French, 27th Madras Infy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

PORT BLAIR.

Major H C Hudson I M S Bengal, Officiating Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months.

JAILS.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Lahore Female Jail as a place to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGR

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

PROBABLY no incident of the campaign has aroused more interest and occasioned more comment than the loss of the guns of the 14th and 66th Batteries, R.F.A. at the action on the Tugela on the 15th inst. Although our artillery have long ago renounced the idea that the loss of a gun is necessarily a disgrace, yet that the greater part of two batteries should have to be abandoned in the face of the enemy must have been indeed a bitter experience to our gunners. Judgment however must be withheld until the explanation of the Commander of the Brigade Division has been received. It has been sought to put the blame on the General commanding, on the cavalry, on the infantry, or on the batteries themselves. As regards escorts it must not be forgotten that artillery are enjoined to take their own precautions against surprise when no escort of the other arms is available. The commander in this case is well known as one of the most capable and dashing artillery officers in the Service. Those who believe in the advantage of a close artillery support in the attack will not therefore be too ready to find fault with a bold attempt to carry out his principle—even though it failed.

Critics who have a mere smattering of the technical knowledge of artillery sooner or later come to grief when ventilating their opinions on this subject. Some are now stating that the 15-pounder gun in use with our field batteries is a useless weapon because it has not a range of 7000 or 8000 yards, like some of the heavy ordnance in use with the Boers. One writer suggests that our field artillery should be armed with the 12-pounder naval gun. A gun for field artillery purposes has to be constructed in view of the fact that it has often to move at a rapid pace over almost any sort of country, consequently there is a limit to its weight and length. As it is the muzzle of our 15-pounder sometimes touches the ground when a battery is negotiating a ditch, otherwise a field gun as long as a street would doubtless give two or three thousand yards more range than our 15-pounder. Unfortunately, these very long guns cannot be taken at a trot or a gallop over rough country for the reasons just stated, and as a rule our field batteries do not crawl about at a walk on the field of battle.

The 15-pounder as a field gun is equal in shooting powers to the field guns in use by any nation. It is sighted up to 5500 yards, about three miles, but can scarcely be asked to compete with such guns as the 4·7 inch. The difficulties that we have been in as regards pounding the Boers out of their strong defensive positions is that the authorities neglected to send out by the first transports a score or two of guns of position which are capable of throwing a heavy projectile three or four thousand yards beyond field-gun range. If our gunners had had such guns and the field howitzers a couple of months ago we might have forced the Boers to quit their almost impregnable positions, and our 15-pounder field gun would then have been more than a match for the field guns of the enemy.

When, sooner or later, we get the Republican troops on the rolling veldt, our horse and field batteries will make things warm for the burghers. Until that time arrives our gunners must possess their souls in patience. The siege-train guns and howitzers about to arrive in South Africa will soon place us more than level with the Boers as regards weight of metal, as they will be used with the columns now operating in the field until the time for their legitimate work of razing the walls of the forts at Pretoria arrives. It has already been stated that our field batteries have for some years past carried no common shell with their equipment, and a 15-pounder shrapnel has little effect at ranges over 4000 yards owing to the greatly reduced velocity of the bullets after the shell bursts. It is stated in the artillery Drill Book that the striking velocity of shrapnel bullets should not be less than 400 feet per second. As a matter of fact however the time fuze is not adapted for ranges exceeding 4000 yards, beyond which distance the use of percussion shrapnel is imperative.

The instances in which the Boers hold up a flag of truce, and when our men rise from cover or cease firing pour a volley into them are multiplying week by week. Every correspondent bears testimony to the fact that the trick is constantly being played, any generals have protested. That it is most discreditable to the Boers is beside the question. The point is, how shameful proceeding be put down? The flag of truce is one of those amenities which raise war above a mere brutal contest, and we should be sorry to see our humane and chivalrous soldier provoked into ignoring the usual rules laid down by civilised nations. Reprisals are objectionable in the extreme, for there is no knowing where they will stop, and they are exceedingly demoralising. It might perhaps be a good thing to announce that the chief officer commanders will be held personally liable to punishment after the war for all future acts of treachery under cover of the white flag. In addition, it should be an invariable rule that in an action the hoisting of the white flag by the enemy should not be recognised by us until at the order of our senior officer on the spot the signal should have been responded to, and the response should not be made unless the enemy grounded their arms and drew back some distance from them. Any man of the enemy committing an individual act of treachery under cover of the white flag, or attempting when in a helpless condition from wounds to injure those of our men who may be seeking to aid him, should be put to death on the spot. The fact is our officers and soldiers are too loyal themselves to anticipate treachery on the part of other white men. They should be more suspicious in future for in most cases where the flag has been unfairly made use of there has been in all the circumstances some want of precaution.

Preparations for commencing the new building of the War Office in Whitehall are at last going actively forward. The old structure in which the treasures of the Royal United Service Institution were formerly housed has long ago been demolished as well as the other building which occupied the land, and the Carlington House site as it is still called has now become the scene of great activity. Temporary sheds have sprung up like mushrooms, and all day long big cranes may be seen swinging to their work. Everyone who has anything to do with the War Office will rejoice when the great building that is to be erected is finished and ready for the occupation of the officials. The insufficiency of the present quarters has long been keenly felt, but never more so than at the present moment when the war has thrown such a big accession of work upon the department.

Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, whose opinions as a man of letters and a scientist are invariably acceptable, suggested last week in a daily contemporary that the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in Delagoa Bay should be terminated by acquiring that place, either in coming to an understanding with Portugal, or in the adoption of forcible measures, such as were resorted to a hundred years ago with Denmark, and recently at Fashoda when the promptitude and energy of our Government averted war. Sir Leopold considers it would be better to risk a war by adopting the foregoing measures than allow Lorenzo Marques to be the base for the enemy's operations and supplies. The gallant admiral may be right, but unfortunately our diplomatists lost the opportunity a quarter of a century ago of acquiring the place for a comparatively small sum. The only claim we have now is the preemptive right assigned us by the arbitration of Marshal MacMahon in 1875. The remedy suggested by the gallant admiral might turn out to be worse than the disease; moreover, is it so certain that Delagoa Bay is of such value to the Boers as some writers have assumed?

The notice which has been issued by the Foreign Office about "the residual products of gasworks" will surprise nobody who is familiar with the composition of lyddite, melinite, and similar high explosives. Several of the acids which are used in the manufacture of picric acid are among the residual products of gas works, and doubtless it is owing to a belief on the part of the authorities that these products may be purchased for the benefit of the Boers that this notice was issued. It is a little difficult to understand, however, why the Transvaal Government should want to obtain the products for manufacture when, if they have no difficulty in importing it, they can purchase the high explosive ready made. We understand that the acids from which picric acid is made are sold by our gasworks for exportation in large quantities annually, but as was mentioned some time since in these columns it is doubtful whether the stock in the hands of our Government is very large. It may therefore be that, in addition to stopping the foreign supply, our authorities are taking time by the forelock with a view to increasing the amount of this very necessary article in their own possession.

THE conspiracy trial was concluded on January 4, in the Paris High Court. When the acquitted prisoners left the dock they shook hands with their convicted comrades, and unseemly shouts were indulged in. The three remaining prisoners were then invited to make statements and M. Deroulede declared that if he were sent to a distant island he should return when the hour of justice arrived. The Senators composing the Court having deliberated in secret session, it was announced that M. Deroulede and M. Buffet had been sentenced to 10 years' banishment, and M. Guerin to 10 years' confinement in a fortified place. The Marquis de Lur Saluces, in his absence, was also condemned to 10 years' banishment. The prisoners are to pay the costs of the trial. Some cries of "Vive Deroulede" and "Vive l'Armee" were raised in the public galleries, but there was no disturbance, and the accused were removed from the Luxembourg without incident. It is stated that M. Buffet will ask to be taken to Brussels, and M. Deroulede to San Sebastian.

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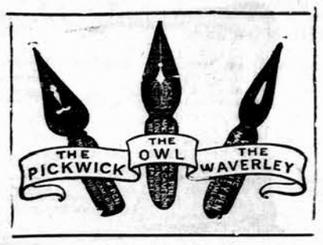

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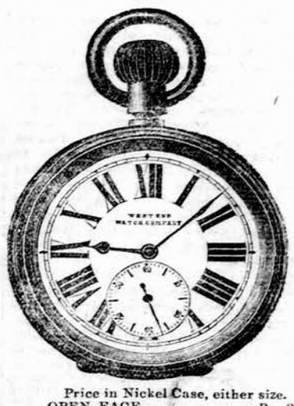
WEST END GUARD'S WATCHES.



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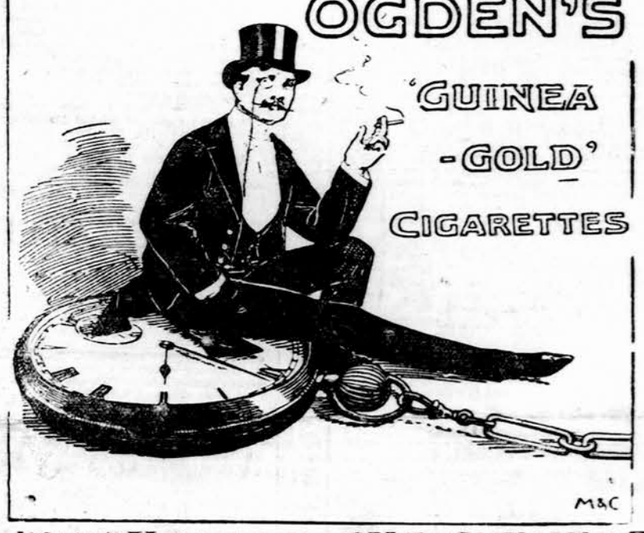

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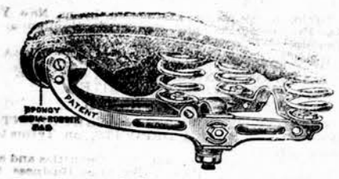

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